INSURANCE.
Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE.
But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XVII NO. 156---- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JULY 3 1929 ONE ANNA

CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE ABOUT INDIA.

No Reference to Her in King's Speech.

LABOUR MINISTERS SEAL THEIR MOUTHS

No Statement Of Policy Until After Conference With Viceroy

MR. B. HOUGHTON'S WARNING TO INDIAN NATIONALISTS

—:o:—

LONDON, July 2.

"I reliably understand," says the London Correspondent of the Free Press of India, that final decision taken by the Labour Government in regard to the King's speech to Parliament on the opening day is to omit all references to India. Inquiries elicit that the reasons which are suggested in official circles in explanation of this decision to maintain complete silence in regard to India are that it would be premature to make any statement when Lord Irwin is coming on a special mission to England in connection with the very questions to which reference will have to be made in the King's speech. It is claimed that maintenance of silence by Labour Government until the Viceroy has conferred with the Cabinet andalso until the Simon Commission has reported would be the best course for the Labour to take.

A PAINFUL SURPRISE.

The effect of such action will be to leave no declaration of policy in regard to India in existence except the policy underlying appointment of the Simon Commission. This reported decision of the Labour Government to maintain silence has been received with painful surprise by that circle of friends of India in England who believe sincerely that the advent of Labour Government has brought about a change in the mentality of the Cabinet and that a liberal policy may be expected to rule India Office.

TARRED WITH THE SAME BRUSH.

The interpretation placed on the reported decision in the Indian circles is that the Labour Government are determined to stand by whatever pact they may have arrived at when in Opposition with other parties at the time of the appointment of the Simon Commission. It is regarded also as certain indication that no recognition of the right of India to immediate attainment of Dominion Status can be expected from the Labour Government.

It is apprehended that Sir Malcolm Hailey's subtle distinction between Responsible Government and Dominion Status will receive support from Labour Pandits in office.—Free Press Beam Service.

Labour M. P.'s March to Lords with "Red" Batches

LONDON, July 2.

In the absence of the Sovereign, Parliament was opened by the Royal Commissioners, Lord Sankey, Lord Kintore, Lord Southborough, Lord Davidson and Lord Denmab, seated on bench in front of empty Thrones. Many Labour members in procession to the House of Lords to hear the King's speech wore "Red" button holes.

The House of Commons assembled in the afternoon when the Minister of Health gave notice of the introduction of a Bill to amend the law relating to widows and orphans' pensions. The Attorney-General, Sir William Jowitt, amid Labourite cheers gave notice of the introduction of a Bill to amend the Trades Disputes Act.

Mr. Robert Young has been appointed Chairman of Ways and Means Committees and Mr. Herbert Dunnico, Deputy Chairman.—Reuter.

THE KING'S SPEECH

—:o:—

LONDON, July 2.

The King's speech opening the Parliament says:—

"While I regret it is impossible to address you in person, I thank Almighty God that I can look forward confidently to that complete restoration to health for which prayers of my people throughout the Empire, with sympathy and affection which call forth my deepest gratitude, were offered during the months of my long and serious illness. My relations with foreign Powers continue to be friendly. Independent financial experts, appointed to draw up proposals for a complete and definitive settlement of the German Reparation problem, have presented an unanimous report which my Government are at present considering in preparation for the conference of representatives of the Governments concerned. The settlement of this problem will enable the occupying Powers to proceed with the evacuation of the Rhineland."

DISARMAMENT TALKS.

"Conversations have been commenced with the Ambassador of the United States with regard to naval disarmament as a consequence of which my Government earnestly hope to ensure, in co-operation with my Governments in Dominions, the Government of India and the Governments of Foreign Powers, an early reduction of armaments throughout the world. My Government consider that the time has come to submit to a judicial settlement the international disputes in which parties are in conflict with regard to their respective rights. For this purpose they are now consulting my Governments in Dominions and the Government of India with regard to signing an optional clause embodied in the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

RELATIONS WITH SOVIET RUSSIA.

My Government are examining conditions under which diplomatic relations with the Government of the Union of Soviet Republics may be resumed and are communicating with my Governments in the Dominions and the Government of India in that connection.

It will be the foremost endeavour of my Ministers to deal effectively with the continuing evil of unemployment. Schemes are being prepared for the improvement of means of transport, stimulation of depressed export trades, economic development of my Overseas Dependencies, improvement of the condition of agriculture, encouragement of the fishing industry, and improvement of facilities for marketing farm and fishery outputs. With the co-operation of my Governments in the Dominions, measures are being considered with the object of providing greater opportunities for Overseas migration.

My Government are considering the question of the reorganisation of the coal industry including hours and other factors and ownership of minerals. Proposals to this end will be submitted in due course. Inquiries will be undertaken immediately into the condition of iron, steel and cotton industries in order to discover means of co-operating with them to improve their position in the markets of the world."

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

"Bills will be submitted amending and consolidating the existing factory legislation and giving effect to the obligations entered into at Washington in 1929. My Ministers propose to introduce legislation to promote an extensive policy of slum clearance and to make further provision for housing in urban and rural areas. My Ministers have decided that the time has come to investigate the whole field of legislation relating to the sale and supply of intoxicating liquor and on their recommendation I propose shortly to appoint Commissioners for this purpose. My Ministers are engaged in a general survey of various national insurance and pensions schemes. Meanwhile, a Bill is being prepared to amend Widows, Orphans and Old Age Pensions Act of 1925 so as to modify conditions applicable to certain pensions and to make some increase in classes of persons entitled to them. The measure will be introduced to remedy the situation created by the Trade disputes and Trade Unions Act of 1927.

EXTENDED FRANCHISE.

Extended franchise in the recent general election placed in the hands of the whole of my people of adult years a grave responsibility of guarding the well-being of the nation as a constitutional democracy. My Government propose to institute an examination of the experiences of the election in order that the working of law relating to Parliamentary

Continued on page 9.

BALDWIN'S APPEAL TO PREMIER

Let Us Face World United.

—:o:—

INDIAN QUESTION THE ACID TEST

LONDON, July 2.

In the House of Commons, during the debate on the Address in reply to the speech from the Throne, Mr. Baldwin, outlining the Conservative attitude towards the Government, said that they would not offer factious opposition. They intended to assist in carrying on the Government, but that demanded certain amount of self-control on both sides. It was essential that the country should face the world united. The most difficult question for settlement would arise from the Indian Statutory Commission's report which would be the supreme acid and ultimate test.—Reuter.

ANTI-IMPERIALIST CONGRESS

—:o:—

Next Session on French Soil

BRITISH PRESS RAISES ALARM

LONDON, July 1.

The British Press regard with disapproval the approaching session of the Anti-Imperialist Congress which meets on French soil on 20th July. "The Daily Mail" goes so far as to suggest that the French authorities should prohibit the holding of the session of the Congress and says that it is not the session of the Anti-Imperialist Congress so much as the Anti-British Congress.—Free Press.

THREE KILLED IN 'PLANE CRASH

LONDON, July 1.

New York.—Wilmer Stultz, pilot of the "Earharts" trans-Atlantic attempt, and two companions have been killed in an aeroplane crash.—Reuter.

LAHORE "CONSPIRACY"

—:o:—

More Arrests of Students

POLICE RAIDS GALORE IN PUNJAB & U. P.

LAHORE, July 2.

The room of a fourth year student, Rupchand, in the Hostel of the Maclagan Engineering College, was searched by the C. I. D. last evening on search warrants brought by Inspector Naraindas. The police did not take away anything.—A. P.

POLICE RAID STUDENTS' ROOMS

SEARCH CARRIED WITHOUT WARRANT

LAHORE, July 2.

A house in Preqamdar Street, Gowalmandi, occupied by two young men, Beniprasad, a 4th year student of the Forman Christian College, and his elder brother Tirthram, was searched.

The search was carried without any warrant by the District Superintendent of Police, the Sub-Inspector and six constables who besieged the house last night and began the search early in the morning. Beniprasad was away to his native city of Jullunder on summer recess. It is alleged in this connection that the raid was in connection with "Red" posters. But nothing incriminating was found. The police took away two books, "Young India" by Mahatma Gandhi and "Duties of Men" by Mazzini.—Free Press.

YET ONE MORE STUDENT WATCHED

—:o:—

ANOTHER SEARCH.

LAHORE, July 2.

Another search was made yesterday in the room of M. M. Kaul, a student in the Moghalpura Engineering College, and the signature of Mr. Kaul was taken by the police.—Free Press.

BENGALI YOUTH BROUGHT FROM LAHORE TO ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, July 2.

Lalitkumar Mukerjee, son of Mr. Herendrakrishna Mukerji, Advocate, Allahabad High Court, who was arrested last month, has been brought to Allahabad from Lahore in connection with the investigation by a contingent Punjab police. He was taken by the police with a Civilian Magistrate to several places said to have been pointed out by the accused in the course of his alleged confession.—Free Press.

BHAGAT SINGH AND DUTT DAY IN MEERUT JAIL

—:o:—

MEERUT, July 2.

The accused in the Meerut 'conspiracy' case observed Bhagat Singh and Dutt day on Sunday last in jail.—Free Press.

MORE ROYAL THAN ROYAL KING!

—:o:—

Japan and Kellog Pact

IMPERIALISTS FIGHT OVER WORDS

LONDON, July 2.

The phrase "In the name of the respective peoples" mentioned in a Tokio message cabled earlier has been hotly contested in Japan as signifying that the Emperor is to act as the peoples' agent.

The Imperialists considered this violation of the Emperor's prerogatives under the Constitution. Count Uchida who signed the Kellogg Pact on behalf of Japan last year contested the necessity of atacking the interpretative declaration concerning the phrase, but he was overruled in the Privy Council. Count Uchida thereupon resigned from the Privy Council, angry that Baron Tanaka, the outgoing Premier, was surrendering to popular agitation.

The Emperor subsequently signed the Pact, but popular feeling was not calmed. The Government made a statement that the phrase had been referred to Mr. Kellogg who said that as the Emperor would sign in his own name it would not signify any kind of agency.

Other causes of the crisis were the War Minister's disapproval of punishment of officers in Manchuria after the assassination of Chang-tso-lin.—Reuter.

18th Day of Hunger Strike in Lahore Jail.

LAHORE, July 2.

The "Pratap" understands that Dutt who is on hunger-strike in the Lahore Central Jail has lost twelve pounds in weight. To-day is the eighteenth day of the hunger-strike of Dutt and Bhagat Singh.

It is understood the application made to the Superintendent, Mianwali Jail, for an interview with Bhagat Singh or to intimate particulars about his health was refused.—Free Press.

GOVT. POLICY AT BOTTOM OF COMMUNAL TENSION

Sir P. Thakurdas Speaks Out

WHY AND WHEREFORE OF "SHUDHI" MOVEMENT

City Coroner Suggests Violent Methods Against Strike Picketing

Very interesting and thought-provoking evidence was given by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, a prominent member of the Legislative Assembly and the vice-President of the Central Banking Inquiry Committee, before the Bombay Riots Inquiry Committee when that Committee met again on Tuesday morning at the Secretariat.

Examined orally, Sir Purshotamdas stated that during February riots he was out of Bombay and he did not want to say anything or answer any question regarding those riots. He did not give the causes of the first riots because he did not want to hazard a guess.

Dewan Bahadur Javeri:—It has been represented to this Committee that the ground for these riots was prepared by two or three agencies, namely, the Arya Samajists, Mahasabhaites and the Communists. Do you endorse that statement?

POT CALLING THE KETTLE BLACK.

Witness: I am, indeed, very sorry that anything of that kind has been said before this Committee. I do not think that any responsible man will connect these riots either with the Arya Samaj or the Hindu Mahasabha. If the blame was sought to be laid at the door of the Hindu institutions I do not see the reason why Muslim institutions doing similar work should be absolved from the guilt. I very strongly protest against anything being said in disparagement of one community because I am convinced that the other community is equaly responsible for the mischief. The Muslim League is no better than the Hindu Mahasabha. I have heard nothing wrong about the Hindu Mahasabha, which is not true, perhaps in a greater measure, about the Muslim institutions.

NOTHING COMMUNAL ABOUT PHYSICAL CULTURE.

Replying to Mr. Javeri, the witness said he had been taking interest in the physical culture institutions at least for the last twenty years if not more. He believed that these institutions were necessary for the people irrespective of what community they belonged to. There was nothing communal about these institutions. People who were out to find excuses and who saw nothing but communalism in every earthly thing, were in the habit of ascribing all sorts of motives to these institutions. These institutions were there long before the communal tension came into existence. He had noticed nothing either in the creed or activities of these "Akhadas" and gymnasiums, which could be possibly connected by any stretch of imagination with the Inquiry they were carrying on. Every community needed such gymnasiums in its own interests.

Mr. Javeri:—Don't you think there is communal tension between Hindus and Muslims?

Witness:—Unfortunately there is tension among certain sections of both communities. I refuse to believe that there is any tension between the communities as a whole.

SOME REMEDIES.

Discussing the remedies to remove the communal tension, Sir Purshotamdas observed that the saner elements among both the communities must take greater interest in the common factors of mutual welfare. Such factors were many and there should be no difference of opinion about them. He also believed that the Press could play a very useful part in putting down the communal tension. He was afraid that the Press conducted on communal lines did not play that part. The Anglo-Indian Press had absolutely failed to hold the scales even between the two communities. He wished to protest very strongly against the attitude of the Anglo-Indian Press in respect of communal questions. As a remedy against this, the witness suggested that greatest care should be exercised by the police and the Oriental Translator's Office in scrutinising the news in the Press. There was enough evidence of the fact that for the last six months or so, feeling had been made to run high among different communities by certain interested agencies for reasons which might better be understood than expressed. He did not mind if the Government called the editors of such of the papers as were overdoing their part, and administered them a warning against their activities.

Mr. Mirza:—Will that have any influence upon the editors?

Witness:—If it does not, then one would be justified in saying that Government as a whole has lost all its moral influence.

Replying to the Chairman, the witness complained that Government was not prompt in taking measures to prosecute such of the papers whose writings were calculated to fan the communal tension. If, Government wanted to govern there was no action which could be regarded as difficult for them provided they were genuinely anxious to hold the scales even.

Mr. Javeri: Do you think that the police force in the city of Bombay is sufficient as well as efficient?

Witness:—From what I know of the Bombay police, I have no hesitation in testifying to their efficiency. As regards the sufficiency of the force, the Commissioner of Police is the proper man to reply to that question.

On being informed that the Police Commissioner had proposed to increase the police force by 500, the witness observed that if the Commissioner's proposal was given effect to, there would not be any great financial burden.

THE "KNIFING" DANGER.

The witness then discussed the new method of "knifing" which had become a main feature of the recent riots. Never before, he asserted with emphasis, had he heard any cases where knives were so freely used as in thes riots. He did not know, he went on to say, if the Committee had got figures from the Customs office of knives imported into this harbour. He had heard that there was an increase in the quantity and also in the size of these imported knives. The Committee would be doing, a great public service if they found out how this knifing habit came into existence.

Mr. Javeri:—What do you think of the city guards?

Witness:—I am not very enthusiastic about these guards.

HINDUS LEFT ABSOLUTELY DEFENCELESS.

The witness then brought to the notice of the Committee what he had heard from very reliable sources, namely that during the riots police disarmed Hindus to the length of depriving them of the "lathies" in their hands and even entering their houses and taking away "lathies", wherever they could be found. Personally he was against the citizens being disarmed to the extent of their being deprived of ordinary means of protection of their lives and property. In taking away the lathies from houses, the police were taking great responsibility on their heads.

The Chairman: Whom do you

Continued on page 8.

STOCKS & SHARES

Prices Recover after Early Decline

LOWER LEVELS INDUCE SUPPORT

Bombay, July 2.

Despite considerable weakness in prices of raw Cotton, the market particularly for Mill shares ruled very steady after initial selling at the opening. The selling was mostly due liquidation and it appears that bears are not confident for a material decline and are not inclined to increase their risks. They have adopted a cautious policy as every day that passes brings nearer to the end of the strike. It is not definitely known as to when the mills will resume work at full swing, however,

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

BOMBAY, July 2.

Bombay Dyeing 700, 695, 707, 5, 6, 3, 5
Century 308, 2, 6, 3, 6, 5.
Colaba 112, 15.
Crescent 95.
Currimbhoy 50, 491, 501, 493, 98.
Do. Indore 357, 58.
Dadhowji 23.
Empress Nagpur 453, 56.
Hindustan New Great 155 56 55.
Hydro Pearl 307, 300, 11, 7, 10.
Indian Slimplex 35,37.
Swadeshi 387, 86, 88.
Burma 717, 13, 18, 17, 22, 18 20.
Hydro 1037, 35, 40, 38, 41, 40, 45.
Tram 129.
Deff. 142, 40, 53, 51, 55, 51, 53, 52.
Ord. 45-8, 48, 47, 48.
3 1/2 per cent. 67-6, 67-8-0.
1945-55 101-13-0.
Kandi 17-10.
Indian 241, 38, 40.
Katni Ord. 200, 197.
Alcock 288, 87.

It is becoming known that the worst is over and a change for better must set in any time. Some of the mill shares have reached unusually low levels and while purchases are considered safe, operators are awaiting better news for buying. In the mean time irregular price swings are likely in accordance with labour developments. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 700/ and after declining to Rs. 695/ prices ruled very steady during later part of the session and finally closed at Rs. 705/ Fazul shares resumed trading at Rs. 500/ and soon declined to Rs. 49/- under stale liquidation. At this level there was good demand particularly shorts were more inclined to cover and prices steadily improved to Rs. 501/. At this level there was resumption of liquidation and prices once more declined to Rs. 493/ and after a recovery of Rs. 5/ finally finished at Rs. 498/ Pearls opened at Rs. 307 and after declining to Rs. 300/ prices jumped upto Rs. 311/ Tata Steel shares which declined yesterday fared much better to-day. In this scrip as far as we see there is good demand. Defds opened at Rs. 142/ and after touching the lowest at Rs. 140/ prices improved to Rs. 155/ on good enquiry and closed at Rs. 152/ Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 45/8 and after an initial decline of As. 4/ prices advanced to Rs. 48/ Tata Hydros also fared well. Bombay Burmah shares ruled steady as near the price level of Rs. 700/ there remains good buying. Cements were somewhat weak as they are neglected at present.

In the cash list business in the following scrips was done as under:—

Khatau Rs. 66/4 Nawab of Cambay Mills Rs. 70/ Morarji Goculdas Mill Rs. 800, Rs. 795/ Laxmi Cotton Rs. 1450/- Vishnu Cotton Rs. 2100/- Solapur Mills Rs. 4450/- Manmad Press Rs. 272/8. Gujarat Rails Rs. 77/8. Sialkot Railway Rs. 94/-. Central Provinces Railway Rs. 94/- India Bank Rs. 100/- Imperial Bank Rs. 1427/8. Union Bank Rs. 3-7-6. Central Bank Rs. 18/12, Rs. 18/8. Ahmedabad Electricity Rs. 130/- Andhra Ordinary Rs. 525/-, 515/-. Tata Power Ordinary Rs. 406/4. New India Ince. Rs. 19/14 Mercantile Ince. X. D. Rs 27/12 Scindia opened at Rs. 8/14 and improved to Rs. 8/15. Tata Steel Second Pref. were done at Rs. 70/- A few telephone shares changed hands at Rs. 53/-. New issues of Bombay Burma opened at Rs. 268/12 and improved to Rs. 270/- Bombay Cycle Motor Agency shares were sold at Rs. 14/8. British Burmah Petrols opened at Rs. 4/8/6 and improved to Rs. 4/9.

The share market will remain closed on the 6th, 8th and 9th Inst. for clearing purposes.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, July 2.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 325
Arvind 100 nil 3.
Asoka Mills (5) nil 1
Bijapur (250) 20y 125
Bijoor Manufacturing (500) 15y 710
Bharat (500) 10y 61-4.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 705.
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) Nil 141/4
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 25.
Century 100, 305.
Central India 1001 xd 456-4.
Colaba Land Mills 115.
Crescent 100, 95.
Currimbhoy 250 nil 85
David 250 nil 222-8.
Dawn 250 10y 460.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0/7/3
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 708 120.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 80
Elphinstone 100 nil 4.
Fazulbhoy 200, 408-12.
Finlay 100 10y 87-8.
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100 126-4.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1525
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 10f 93-9.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1010
Indore Malwa 100 13.21 358/12.
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastorchand 10 nil, 7.
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2100.
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 62-8
Kohinoor 10/0/100 163-12.
Laxmi Cotton 250 10 xd. 1455.
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 0/8/0
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1200
Madras United 250 7/8f 440
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1200.
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 68-12.
Minerva 80 nil 78
Morarji Gokuldas 1000 nil 850
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 87.
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 158-12.
New City of Bombay nil 71.4.
New Great Eastern 200 10y 155.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 210 310.
Phoenix 100 30y cd 300.
Premier 10 nil 1-8.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Swadeshi and Alliance Silk 50 6/8
Tata Mills 25 nil 25
Vishnu Cotton 500 4/1 xd 2100.
Western India Spinning 1 000 6f 900.

BANKS.

Bank of India 50/2 8f 100.
Bombay 5500 0/8 78/4
Central 250 18-4.
Eastern £5 xd 88.
Imperial 560 40f xd 1427/8
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 347-8.
Union 5/11, 3/7/3.
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANESH COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 30f xd. 17.10.
Central India Mining 7.
Gwalior Cement 80 10f 90.
Indian Cement 2/10, 240.
New India Assurance 51f. 19/12
Katni Cement 100 nil, 197-8.
Punjab Cement 100, 11.
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 147/8
Shivrajpur 20 2/11 xd. 19.4.
United Cement 100 6y 80
Katni Defd 760.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/6f 762/8.
Amritsar Patti 3/10/0f 117
Central Provinces 94
Dhond Baramati 100 2|11|6 99.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 78
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1f 89.
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 67
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 94
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2|6|9f 88.
Sind Light 100 5|7 135.
Tapty Valley xd. 647 8.
Upper Sind 100 nil 84/8.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6, 8y 133/12 xd.
Surat Electric O 100 5|7y xd 122-8.
Andhra Valley Ord. 1000 525.
Bombay Tramway Ord. xl 130.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd. 1045.
Tata Power 80000 nil 406/4.
Karachi Electricity 100 2|4f 160.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 145

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20 1100
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 205
Manmad Manufacturing 280.
New Berar 500 70y 793/12
New Mofussil 400 30y 492/8
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 407/8
Volkart U P 50/0/30y 460

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 40
Empire of India Life 100 30|52 1875
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/ 10/4
New India Assurance 6y 19/12.
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 1950
Vulcan 10 0|8|0y 6-10.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100 6y 287-8.
Attock Oil 1 nil 39
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 505
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 25, 12 12 by 174-6
Burma Uganda 80 xd 1.
Burma T Corporation 720 720.
Burma Corp. 10 As. 16 by 1 12-8.
Indian Radio Ord. 220 Def. 275
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8, 180
Kemp 200 15 200
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 132/8
Scindia Steam 8/15
Tata Construction 40 51
Tata Iron Defd. 152-8.
Tata Iron Ord. 48.

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 114
Assur. Veerji Mills B. 7 (F-T.) 94/4
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 104/8
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F T) 85
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 109
Tata Hydro B. 8 109/12
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7 1/2 p.c. 108
Andhra Valley B 8 109/12
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 E T 100

BOMBAY.

—:o:—

BOMBAY, July 2.

In sympathy with a sharp decline in New York futures the local market opened easy at Rs. 327/4 for Broach A./M. delivery. Disappointed bulls liquidated and prices declined to Rs. 326/8. At this level prices recovered on short covering. When Broach A./M. was quoted at Rs. 328/8, there was heavy selling pressure from Japanese. Liverpool opening cables were easy and prices declined to Rs. 324/4. Towards the close there was slight recovery and prices at 5.30 p.m closed as under:—

Broach J/A 315/8
Broach A/M 325/4
Oomra July 262/8.
Oomra D/J 282/8.
Bengal July 202/8.
Bengal D-J 231.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, July 2.	
July	240.40	—7.90
Oct.	225.00	—4.40
Jan.	219.50	—4.00

LINSEED & WHEAT.

	Bombay, July 2.
Linseed Sept.	11-3-6
Linseed May	11-2-9
Wheat Sept.	7-6-0
Wheat May	7-8-0

Tone:—Steady.

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, July 2.

Bengal, D/J. 236.
Bengal, July 209.
Broach A/M. 328.
Broach J/A. 318.
Oomra D/J. 287.
Oomra July 268.

SPOT RATE.

Bengal	224	219	211	204
Sind	229	224	216	209
Punjab	221	216	208	201
Rajputana	224	219	211	204
Broach	333	328	318	313
S.D.	340	335	325	320
P.A.	338	333	323	318
K.V.	331	326	316	311
Dholera	326	321	311	306
Kalajin	330	325	315	310
Cutch	345	340	330	325
Surat	398	393	383	378
Rajpipla	393	388	378	373
Navsari	413	408	398	393
Oomra No. 3	283	278	268	256
C P No. 1	308	303	293	281
C P No. 2	295	290	280	268

Southern Western good staple Rs. 306.

READY COTTON SALES.

100	Volkart Bros.	Sindhurni	245
100	Do.	Karunja	221
100	Do.	Ujjain	254
100	Do.	Arvi	268
100	Do.	Khamgaon	269
100	Japan T. & Co.	Nimbahera	246
100	Do.	Warud	284
200	Do.	Narwana	212/216
200	Ralli Bros.	Antoli	318
100	Do.	Miyagaon	318
100	G. G. Kesha & Co.	Khamgaon	219
100	Do.	Dhamangaon	263
100	Do.	Nagar	240
200	Do.	Miyagaon	257
300	B. Karshandas & Co.	Bombay Press	235
100	G. K. Vasanji & Co.	Khamgaon	251
100	Do.	Malkapur	251
100	Rathi & Co.	Mulkapur	251

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 2.

Receipts to date 1-7-29 9191000 1928-29, 8404000 1927-28.
Receipts Yesterday 1-7-29 3000 1928-29, 4000 1927-28.
Exports to date 1-7-29 7893000 1928-29, 7491000 1927-28.
Stock at Ports 28-6-29 792000 1928-29, 892000 1927-28.
Stock at Interior Town 28-6-29 304000 1928-29, 438000 1927-28.
Stock at Liverpool 28-6-29 920000 1928-29, 758000 1927-28.
Visible Supply 28-6-29 2320000 1928-29, 2918000 1927-28.
Quantity in Sight 28-6-29 15481000 1928-29, 14088000 1927-28.

N. Y. COTTON DECLINES 37 POINTS

—:o:—

Bearish Crop Estimates

WALL STEET OPERATORS SELLING

NEW YORK, July 1.

The New York Cotton futures market exhibited considerable weakness on Wall-Street selling influenced by favourable weather reports and increased private crop estimates. The weather has become as desired and temperatures recorded range between 95 and 100 degrees. This sort of weather is likely to check the boll-weevil activity. Miss Giles estimates condition 75 per cent against per estimate of 69.7 per cent at this time last year and the increase in acreage this year is estimated at 3.3 per cent. The Southern Cotton Co., estimates conditions as of 22nd June 69.4 per cent and increase in acreage 1.9 per cent. It is risky to translate these figures in the term of the size of the crop. In this respect we will content at present with the following figures issued by the U. S. A. Agricultural Bureau. In the season 1926-27 on the planted area of 48,730,000 acres with weather condition 75.3 per cent as on June 25, the crop was expected to be 15,635,000 Bales. Similarly in the season 1925-26 on the planted area of 48,090,000 acres with condition 75.9 as on June 25, the crop was expected to be 14,339,000 Bales. This year owing to the large survival of boll-weevil, the crop is liable to a serious damage if weather permits. It is true thate at present the weather very favourable and may continue for some time to come but we believe it is risky to follow the decline as prices have declined about 14 dollars a bale from the high level react'd during the first half of last March. At the same time the weakness in wheat market and much disturbed financial conditions in several countries have arrested the attention of operators and in the face of good crop conditions it is idle to expect any sustained improvement in prices.

—:o:—

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York:—

Market declined on Wall Street selling.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

(1) Between midnight and daylight no precipitation; warm.

(2) Liverpool market declined on long liquidation on reports of favourable weather.

Messrs. Thos Smith and Co's report:—

Most of the private estimates suggetst an acreage of 48 to 49 million acres. Yield on such a huge acreage depends entirely on weather and even if Garside's expectation of 15 1/2 million bales crop proves ultimately to be the case, the size of yield in the interval is likely to fluctuate on hopes of weather. Given fair weather now, there is no cause for alarm and the trade would look with disdain on current prices. Having seen 12 cents with 18 million bales crop on a similar acreage, spinners would only buy hand to mouth and the South would probably hedge a greater portion of the early harvest instead of being able to book shipments also operators would probably avoid the "bull" side unless they are forced to do so on any serious damage reports.

Latest Weather Cables:—"Temperature between 95 and 100. Eastern Belt, North Carolina and Oklahoma moderate rains."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co., have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk Co:—

"Miss Giles estimates condition 75 per cent. acreage increase 3 1/4 per cent."

Springman:—"Indications are for dry weather, weather favourable for development of plant".

Reuter:—"Market opened weak on favourable weather and declined farther on bearish crop estimates and liquidation".

From Liverpool:—"Speculators are more inclined to sell. Crop accounts are generally good. Rains doing good in South West Texas".

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following Cables from their Liverpool Head Office:—

"Weather very favourable. Acreage estimates around 48 3/4 millions."

N. Y. October Highest 18.45 (at the opening) lowest 18.17 (2-58 p.m.) Range 28 Points.

NEW YORK.

	New York, July 1.
October	18.26—.38
December	18.44—.34
January	18.41—.37
March	18.55—.39
May	18.65—
Middling Spot	18.20—.25

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 1.

Demand Bills 484.31

LIVERPOOL

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, July 1. Opening	Closing.
July	9.85	9.80—.10
August		9.80—.10
September		9.79—.11
October	9.83	9.77—.10
November		9.76—.10
December		9.77—.12
January	9.84	9.78—.12
February		9.79—.12
March	9.88	9.83—.10
April		9.83—.12
May	9.90	9.85—.11
June		9.83—.10
July		9.82—.11
Middling Spot		10.26—.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

	Liverpool, July 1. Bale.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, July 1.
Scinde, Fully Good	6.20—.05
Scinde, Fine	6.45—.05
Scinde, Superfine	6.70—.05
Bengal, Good	5.95—.05
Bengal, Fully Good	6.20—.05
Bengal Fine	6.45—.05
Oomra, Good	7.00—.05
Oomra, Fully Good	7.30—.05
Oomra Fine	7.60—.05
Broach, Fully Good	8.30—.05
Broach, Fine	8.55—.05
Broach Superfine	8.80—.05

EGYPTIANS COTTON.

	Liverpool, July 1.
July	15.38—.04
October	15.53—.20
November	15.58—.20
January	15.93—.17
March	16.05—.17
May	16.28—.17
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	16.20 plus .05

—:o:—

LONDON GOLD.

—:o:—

London, July 1.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1|2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 1.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-1|2 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4-1|4 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 5-13|32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 5-9|16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-3|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-1|4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, July 1.

T T Berlin on London 24.35-1|2.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.07-7|8.
T T Brussels on London 34.92
T T Madrid on London Closed.
T T Milan on London 92.66.
T T Berne on London 25.20.
T T Paris on London 124.00.
T T London on Prague 163.81.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 1.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
July|Aug shipment sellers £8-5.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
June|July shipment paid £16-15.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
July|Aug shipment sellers £18-15.

LINSEED.

London, July 1.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
July|Aug shipment buyers £18.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Aug|Sept shipment sellers £18-5.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—
July|Aug shipment. Hull sellers £16-12-6.
Linseed, Bombay ton.—
July|Aug shipment quoted £19.

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 1.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, ewt.—
July|Aug delivery sellers 29|3-3|4.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt.—
Sept|Dec. delivery paid 29|3.

—:o:—

COFFEE.

New York, July 1.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality), Spot 16-3|4.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, July 1.
July	18.03—.37
October	18.06—.40
Middling Spot	18.28—.37

New York. 10-55 a.m.—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

July	Unquoted.
October	18.37
January	18.60

New York. 11-45 a.m.—

July	17.98
October	18.36
January	18.58

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 1.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	6,000

BULLION

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, July 2.

London ready Rs. 24-1.
London Forward Rs 24-2.
America Cent. 52-2.
China. Closed to-day.
Ready Rs. 55.
Jeth Opening. 55-1. Highest 55-2 Closing 55-1.
Asad Opening 54-14. Highest 54-15. Closing 54-14.
Teji Mandi: Asad As. 11. Sravn 1-2.
Tone of Silver.—Steady. China bought. Small bsiness.

GOLD.

Bombay, July 2.

Ready Rs. 21-7-3.
Asad Rs. 21-7-6.
Sravan Rs. 21-7-3.
N. City 21-12-3.
Naran Manor 21/10/9.

WHEAT CHICAGO. MARKET

Chicago, July 1.

July per bushel dollars 1.15 3/8 up 3/8.
Sept. per bushel dollars 1.21 up 1/2.
Dec. per bushel dollars 1.26 1/4 up 1/4.
Hornby:—"Wheat visible increase 86000 unfavourable weather winter belt, corn visible increase 495000 favourable rains."

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 1.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb., cargoes.—
July shipment sellers 42|-.
Barletta Russo, per 63-1|2 lb. cargoes.—
July|Aug shipment sellers 42|-.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—
July shipment paid 44|-.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.—
Nominal.

LONDON METALS.

London, July 1.

Copper, Braziers, £95.
Yellow Metal £74.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £23-1|2.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13-1|2.
Tin, English Ingots £202-3|4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 1.

Chartered Bank of India, A. and C. £19-3|8.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £131-1|2.
National Bank £50-1|4.
Eastern Bank £6-3|4.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £86.
Conversion Loan £75-7|8.
Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent £99-3|4.
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent £50 X Nominal.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £55 7|8.
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent Sterling Loan £65-1|2.
Consols £54-1|4.
War Loan 5 per cent £100-1|2.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91-1|4.

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 1.

Silver—Market is steady.

Spot	24-1|16
Forward	24-1|8

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 1.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot d.10-11|16 sellers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 1.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25,—
C. and F. Calcutta.—
July|Sept per cwt. 11|4-1|2.
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 11|4-1|2.
C. and F. Bombay.—
July|Sept per cwt. 11|5-3|4.
C. and F. Karachi.—
July|Sept per cwt. 11|6-1|4.

—NEW INDIA—

ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,27,80,246

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car.

Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road:
General Manager R. J. DUFF

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
HERE IS A
TALKING PICTURE
That will Thrill You—
THE SHAKEDOWN
FEATURING:—
JAMES MURRAY
BARBARA KENT
and
LITTLE JACK HANLON
Although a Crook play, the Moral it conveys is a good one. Children will learn steadfastness of character from it, and manliness.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Frozen-Faced Comedian—
BUSTER KEATON
In his Latest and Best:—
STEAMBOAT BILL JR.
Supported by the Popular Screen Star
A UNITED ARTIST'S PICTURE

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6 30 & 10 P.M.
ANOTHER MAMMOTH DOUBLE ATTRACTION
The Popular European Artistes.
THE BELGIAN VARIETY COMPANY,
In New Songs and Dances.
9—VAUDEVILLE ARTISTES—9
In a Brilliant Variety Show
Also
Richard Bartlett Mess
In THE WHEEL OF CHANCE
7 Parts. Also
THE GRAND DERBY 1929.
The Most Complete Record of the Race. Usual Popular Prices.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
(LAMINGTON ROAD)
Presents
To-Night & during This Week
IMPERIAL'S SOCIAL PRODUCTION
Produced at
KOHINOOR STUDIO
MANORAMA
Featuring
Miss ZUBEDA, SULTANA, Mr. KHALIL and all other known stars.
We assure you that this picture will touch and move your heart and you should not miss this opportunity under any circumstances.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS
At 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
Extra Shows on Sat., Sun., & Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.
COMING COMING COMING
Next Saturday United Pictures Syndicate's Grand Picture.
"RAJ SANYAS".

Famous Rajya Astrologer.
Pandit LEKHRAMJI (of Bhrigoo Sanhita) has come to Bombay for a very short period. He prepares a person's horoscope simply by reading the signs on the palm, and foretells events of the whole life (past, present and future) most accurately. Satisfaction guaranteed. Scores of testimonials from Rajahs and ruling Princes. Consultation hours 8 a.m. to 11 a.m., and 2 to 6 p.m., at Madhavbag Dharamshala, C. P. Tank
(Advt.) R1717

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Thursday, the 11th July, 1929, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:

1. Letter from the Chairman, Executive Committee, Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital—Forwarding copy of a report of the working of the Hospital for the past year.

2. Letter from Cheru Makki—Applying for a gratuity in respect of the services rendered by his wife as a halalkhore woman in the Health Department.

3-4. Letters from Mrs. Atya Begum—(3) Forwarding certain observations on her visit to several Municipal Urdu Schools and (4) enquiring when she may expect a grant-in aid in respect of a model school opened by her.

5. Letter from the Treasurers, Adams Wylie Memorial Hospital—Forwarding copies of the annual report of the Hospital for the year ending 31st December 1928.

6. Letter from the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust—Inviting attention to the serious nuisance caused by crude sewage flowing into the Customs Basin through the storm water outfall on the east side of the Mint compound.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

7. Reporting that the Committee have referred the Commissioner's letter regarding Draft Water Charges Rules for the year 1929-30 to the Water Committee.

8. Giving approval subject to the sanction of the Corporation to the lease entered into by the Commissioner with Mr. Matubhai Kasanbhai for the occupation of his premises at Goa Street being renewed for a further period of three years.

9. Forwarding for information statements of outstanding bills for Municipal taxes which remained uncollected for more than six months after 31st March 1928.

10. Recommending sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 10,400 being made to meet the expenditure to be incurred on account of the repayment of two Municipal Loans of Rs. 0 lakhs and Rs. 40 lakhs.

11. Reporting that the Committee have referred to the Public Health Committee, the Commissioner's letter recommending that Dr. R. K. Mahatre, Assistant Health Officer, 1st Grade, be allowed to draw a certain salary.

12. Forwarding for information their Sub-Committee's Report of the work done by the Test Audit Officer from July 1928 to March 1929.

13. Recommending sanction to the payment of Rs. 21,700 being made to the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company to meet the Company's claim for rent for the occupation of Tardeo Chawls.

14. Framing subject to the confirmation by the Corporation a regulation authorizing the Commissioner to allow a Veterinary Graduate not in Municipal service, when appointed a Veterinary Overseer or Inspector to draw the minimum salary of the post.

15. Giving sanction, subject to the Corporation's sanction, to the Establishments Schedule of the Mechanical Engineer's Department being so varied as to admit of a conveyance allowance of Rs. 15 per month being attached to the post of Assistant Motor Foreman in that Department.

16. Recommending sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 1,500 being made to meet the payment of a moiety of the remuneration to be paid to Mr. N. D. Kanga for fixing the rateable value of buildings and lands in the City vesting in His Majesty and beneficially occupied.

17. Forwarding for information the Commissioner's letter reporting that the payment of the temporary staff employed at the Arthur Road Hospital during the recent small-pox epidemic was met by debit to Miscellaneous Advances.

18. Recommending that the Commissioner be authorized to enter into an arrangement with the City Improvement Trust for certain sewers at Matunga being drained into their Sump for connecting with the Municipal sewer and that an additional grant of Rs. 2,500 be made for water consumed at the Sump for working the engines.

19-20. Recommending approval to the Commissioner's proposal to allow Capt. R. E. Dadachanji, Assistant Dean, K. E. M. Hospital (19) to visit the Fire Brigade Staff at their homes in cases of urgent and serious illness on payment of Rs. 10 per visit, and (20) to draw a salary of Rs. 400 per month with effect from 1st May 1929.

21. Recommending sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 7,008 to meet the cost of providing weather frames, urinals and latrines at the Dadar Market.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S LETTERS—

22. Submitting a report as to the question of imparting religious education in Municipal Primary Schools.

23. Reporting that the names of Moslem girls who will be liable for Primary Compulsory Education in F and G Wards from 1st August 1929 has now been printed and published.

24. Submitting a quarterly list of Corporation resolutions calling for reports from the Committee which have not been received.

25. Forwarding the revised and recast Budget of the School Fund for the year 1929-30.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

26. Forwarding statements showing the public roads, streets and lanes metalled, repaired, etc. during the half-year ending 28th February 1929.

27. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of anopheles larvae of mosquitoes.

28. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

29-31. Requesting sanction to the payment of gratuities not exceeding (29) Rs. 102 to a retired Scavenging woman of the Health Department, (30) Rs. 420 to a retired Mason in the Road Branch, (31) Rs. 129-8-0 to the heir of a deceased halalkhore woman in the Conservancy Branch.

32. Requesting sanction to a piece of land at Carrol Road being sold to the Vicar of the Holy Cross Church.

33. Reporting on an application from Bai Chimabai Girji a bigari woman in the Health Department for the payment of a gratuity in respect of her services.

34. Requesting sanction to a property at Mahim Park Scheme originally sold to Mr. R. B. Mantri being conveyed to Mr. S. R. Raote.

35. Requesting sanction to the sale of a plot of Municipal land near Customs Chowki at Lady Jamshedji Road to Mr. Karamsey Devsi.

36. Requesting sanction to a plot of Municipal land at Bhawanishanker Road, Dadar, being sold to Mr. S. J. Rodricks.

37. Further consideration of the Draft Bye-Laws for the licensing of hand-carts and for the seizure and detention of such hand-carts as have not been duly licensed.

GOVERNMENT LETTERS—

38. Forwarding copy of a notification regarding the introduction of free and compulsory primary education in F and G Wards for Muslim Girls.

39. Letter from Mr. S. H. Jhabwala—Thanking the Corporation for granting him leave of absence from their meetings.

40. Letter from Capatin J. Alban DeSouza, I. M. S.—Resigning his seat on the Water Committee.

41. Letter from the Honourable Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, Kt., O.B.E.—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's Meetings.

42. Letter from Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, former Representative of the Corporation on the B. B. & C. I. Railway Local Advisory Committee—Submitting extracts from the precise of discussions bearing on certain resolutions passed by the Corporation in connection with matters pertaining to the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

43. Letter from Mrs. Shuffi C. Tyabji—Thanking the Corporation for allowing non-Councillor Members of the Schools Committee the use of Councillors' room.

44-45. Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary—Submitting (44) a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation and (45) a list of Resolutions passed by the Corporation calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not been received.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

46-47.—From Dr. J. N. Choksy-(46) For requesting the Commissioner to provide night shelters to afford protection to the homeless and the destitute and (47) for resolving that the Corporation view with alarm the appointment as officiating Port Health Officer of a person not holding any degree in Medicine and Public health.

48. From Mr. I. S. Patel—For appointing a Committee to go into the whole question of filling in wells.

49. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz—For disapproving of the action of the Schools Committee in removing the Dadar-Kumbharwada School from its old premises.

50. From Mr. I. S. Patel—For resolving that uniforms of Municipal employees should be of handspun and handwoven khadi.

51. From Mr. P. G. Saharabudhe seconded by Dr. M. B. Velkar and other Councillors—For approving certain Bye-laws in respect of the slaughter of milch cattle in the Municipal slaughter houses.

52. From Mr. P. G. Shasrabudhe, seconded by Mr. Hiralal D. Nanavati and other Councillors—For appreciating the services of Mr. Ratanji Nasaryanji Lakdawala of the "Bombay Pashu Rakshak Mandal" for his rescuing good milch cattle from the slaughter houses.

53. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, seconded by Mr. I. S. Patel and another Councillor—For expressing opinion that certain lanes in Dadar stand in need of immediate improvement and for requesting the Commissioner to take early steps for their improvement.

54-55. From Mr. I. S. Patel—(54) For requesting the Kurla Municipality not to slaughter cows and buffaloes beyond the necessary number and (55) for expressing opinion that the Commissioner should close all slaughter houses on certain Hindu religious holidays.

56. From Dr. Mangaldas V. Mehta—For obtaining certain particulars in connection with the working of a Municipal Maternity Home at Mahim.

57. From Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai, seconded by Mr. M. N. Talpade—For requesting the Law Procedure and Elections Committee to submit a draft representation to Government requesting them to take action in the matter of beggar nuisance in the city.

58-60. From Mr. I. S. Patel—(58) For requesting the Markets and Gardens Committee to expedite the submission of the Draft Bye-laws regarding the slaughter of milch cattle in the Municipal slaughter houses (59) For inviting the attention of the Commissioner to the import of rotten meat in the City from the Kurla Slaughter Houses and (60) For requesting the Commissioner to enquire from the Commissioner of Police as to the posting of extra Policemen opposite the Railway Stations on Queen's Road for regulating traffic.

61 From Rao Saheb M. D. Rane, seconded by Mr. I. S. Patel—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the insanitary condition of various lanes on both sides of Lady Jamshedji Road.

62. From Mr. Mahomed Umar Abdul Rasul—For expressing opinion that two cyclist peons should be appointed to convey death messages to the relatives of a person who dies in the K. E. M. Hospital.

63. From Mr. I. S. Patel—For inviting the attention of the B. B & C. I. Railway Company to the slippery condition of the Footbridges on Matunga Station.

64-65. From Mr. Motichand G. Kapadia—(64) For obtaining a report from the Tramway and Telephone Committee as to the feasibility of having a rule introduced by which all cars should be made to stop when passengers are getting in and out of a Tram Car on a Tramway Station and (65) For inviting the attention of the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railway Companies to the advisability of having automatic arrangements for shutting and opening the doors of Electric Trains so as to prevent accidents.

66. From Captain J. Alban DeSouza—For appointing local Malaria Control Committees in each ward to do propaganda and other work in connection with the scheme for the control of Malaria.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION.

67. Regarding the improvement of the portion of Parel Road lying between Byculla Bridge and Byculla Station.

68. Regarding the appointment of Personal Assistant to the Executive Engineer.

69. Regarding the names of the Corporation's representatives on the various bodies to which the Corporation have been giving grants-in-aid.

70 Regarding the appointment of the Executive Health Officer.

71. Regarding the questionnaire framed by the Bombay Opium Enquiry Committee.

72. Regarding the amendment of the Municipal Act so as to enable the Municipality to recover the wheel-tax in advance.

73. Regarding the question of giving permission to shopkeepers to put up stall boards projecting on roads.

74. Regarding the rates charged for advertisements by wall-posters.

75. Regarding the questionnaire received from the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes Committee.

76. Regarding the reorganization of the Engineering Departments.

77. Regarding the question of improving the sources of income of the Municipality.

78. Regarding the general amenities provided for members at meetings of the Corporation.

79. Confirmation of the proceedings of the Special Committees.

80. Schools Committee's letter—Forwarding printed copies of excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 2nd July, 1929.

32453

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

VALUABLE PLOTS OF LAND on the Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Bombay's new thoroughfare in the heart of its most important office and business quarter, are available for building leases for 999 years with option to purchase the ground rent on attractive terms in lump or by instalments at any time within ten years. Building period of two years with rebate of 100 per cent. of rent in the first year and 50 per cent. in the second year. Basements allowed, if water-tight. Sub-division of existing plots to about 250 square yards will be considered wherever possible.

Brokerage of 1-1/2 per cent. on the capital value will be given to Architects, Engineers and recognised Land Brokers.

For further terms and conditions and plan of site, apply to the Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

32392

NOTICE OF LOSS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the two Share Certificates Nos. 5568 and 1681 of the Indian Bleaching Dyeing and Printing Works, Ltd., standing in the name of Pestonji Nowroji Khari, recently purchased by the undersigned have been lost with their relative transfer deeds. The Public are hereby warned against dealing with the same in any way. If any person restores the above two Shares with the transfer deeds he will be rewarded by the undersigned.

(Sd.) JEHANGIR PESTONJI DAROOKHANAVALA.
C/o Abdulla Building
No. 2. Poibowdi,
Parel, Bombay.

32458

TENDERS

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

STORES DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 150 C. I. Stand post hydrants and 50 C. I. underground double valve hydrants for delivery within three months of the acceptance of the tender.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.) on 6th August, 1929. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed Tenders for "C. I. Hydrants".

The names of all the partners of the contracting firm must be specified in the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued by the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
D. E. MAVJI,
Chief Storekeeper.

566, DeLisle Road,
Bombay No. 11.

32454

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of MANAGER, Sind Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. The appointment is in the grade of Rs. 300-20-500 plus travelling allowance when on tour. Only experienced hands having thorough knowledge of Banking need apply in their own hand-writing. Write if any experience in Co-operative Movement, also state qualifications, age and enclose true copies of testimonials, etc., to the undersigned before the 20th July, 1929.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Sind Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.,
Karachi.

32449

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF RAVJI KANJI, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Ravji Kanji, late of Desalpur in the territories of His Highness the Maha Rao of Cutch, deceased who died at Bhuj on or about the 20th day of December, 1928, and Letters of Administration of whose estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 25th day of June, 1929, to Damji Khimji and Kuverji Jetha, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, Cotton Brokers and Merchants and creditors of the said deceased, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrators at No. 18, Shaikh Memon Street, within one calender month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time, the said Administrators will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said deceased are hereby required forthwith to pay the amounts owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or the property as the case may be to the said Administrators at their address aforesaid.

Dated this 2nd day of July, 1929.
PURNANAND & CLUBWALLA,
Attorneys for the Administrators.

32455

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HASANBHAI FATEHALLI and BANUBAI, widow of Jafferbhai Fatehalli, ABDUL-TYEB JAFFERBHAI, ISSUFBHAI JAFFERBHOY and ASHMABAI JAFFERBHOY, the last named three minors by their mother and natural guardian the said Banubai have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person or persons having any claim or claims to the same by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 23-25, Hummum Street, within the Fort of Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of perpetual Leasehold or Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of GHELLABHAI STREET otherwise known as Mahomedan Street in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 220 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1-6-3 3554, Laughtons Survey No. part of 1|3537 and Cadastral Survey No. 1709 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal assessment under E Ward No. 4046 and Street No. 233, Mahomedan Street New Street No. 23 Ghellabhai Lane No. 2 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the West by Ghellabhai Street aforesaid, on or towards the East by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Essa Sumar and on or towards the South by the property of Messrs. Kerwa and Kajiji and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 1st day of July, 1929.
HASAN BAXI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

32461

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF INTENDED SALE

—:o:—

OUR CLIENTS, the Executors and Executrix of the Will of the deceased Manibai, desire to sell the immoveable property, situate at Girgaum Back Road, admeasuring 710 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 591 of Girgaum Division, and bearing Municipal "D" Ward Nos. 1315 (1) and 1315 (2) and Street Nos. 195 to 203 and 210A, and bounded on the East by the Oart once known as Damulji's Oart, portion of which is now owned by Gordhandas Radhakisondas, on the West by the property of the late Dr. A. M. Kunte, on the North by the Girgaum Back Road and on the South by the property of Chhaganlal Valchand.

Offers in the sealed covers are therefore invited for the purchase of the said property on or before the 15th day of July, 1929. Offers will be received by the undersigned at their Office at 31. Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

The offer shall accompany a cheque of Rs. 500, being the amount of deposit, which will be returned without interest, if the offer is rejected.

The offer, when made, shall not be withdrawn on any ground whatsoever.

If the offer is accepted, the intending purchaser shall have to execute an Agreement for Purchase of the property containing usual clauses as to Marketable title, forfeitures of the earnest money, costs, etc., within a week from the acceptance of such offer.

Further particulars can be had from the undersigned at any time during office hours.

Dated this 22nd day of June, 1929.
MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS,
Solicitors.

32402

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Summary Suit No. 91 of 1929.

KAIKHASROO ARDESHIR DUBASH ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
(1) MANECKJI ARDESHIR ELAVIA, (2) AMBARAM RUPJI, carrying on business in the name of American Importing Co. in Bombay ..... Defendants.

To
(1) Maneckji Ardeshir Elavia
and
(2) Ambaram Rupji.

TAKE NOTICE that Plaintiff has instituted the above suit in the High Court, Bombay, against both of you for recovery of Rs. 5,700 with interest due under Promissory Note, dated 15th March, 1928, and costs and take further notice that you are hereby summoned to apply to the Court within 10 days from the date hereof for leave to appear and defend the suit. In default the Plaintiff will be entitled to a decree against you as prayed.

Dated this 2nd day of July, 1929.
SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

32457

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GORDHANDAS DHANJI, late of Jodia (Jamnagar) in Kathiawar, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk ..... Deceased.
PURSHOTUM GORDHANDAS, of Jodia, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, now temporary residing at Matunga, G. I. P. Railway, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN WRIGHT KEMP, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twenty-fifth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and
Senior Master.

E. FAHEY.

The 25th day of June, 1929.
PURSHOTUM GORDHANDAS,
Petitioner-in-Person.

32456

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE PORBUNDER STONE CO. LTD., A JOINT STOCK COMPANY REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT AND HAVING ITS REGISTERED OFFICE IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay Merchants' Bank Limited, through its Official Liquidator —Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by an Order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above matter on the 21st day of June, 1929, on the Petition of the Official Liquidator of the Bombay Merchants' Bank, Ltd., (in liquidation), a creditor of the above Company, it was ordered that the Porebunder Stone Co. Ltd., the abovenamed Company be wound up under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and Mr. Hirjibhoy Hormusji Wadia, the Court Liquidator was appointed Official Liquidator of the said Company with all powers under Section 179 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 to be exercised under Section 180 of the said Act.

Dated this 29th day of June, 1929.

A. B. SUTARIA,
for Messrs. Dastur and Co.,
Attorneys for the Petitioner.

32448

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of NAGINDAS NARSIDAS MEHTA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a widower, a Mill Manager, residing at the time of his death at 33, Doctor Wilson Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.
MANHARLAL DWARKADAS MEHTA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, grandson of the abovenamed deceased, residing at 33, Doctor Wilson Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN WRIGHT KEMP, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twenty-fourth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine and in the twentieth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and
Senior Master.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

24th day of June, 1929.
Messrs. DIVEKAR & POPATLAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

32459

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—For a Boarding School, a competent, experienced and honest Gujarati ACCOUNTANT, English knowing preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Apply stating qualifications to Box No. 2313 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle",
A R1815

WANTED—A second hand LOCO or VERTICAL TYPE BOILER, working pressure 130 to 150 lbs per sq. inch, steam raising capacity 1200 to 1500 (maximum) lbs per hour the prospective vendor being required to state heating surface, grate area and general constructional data. Boiler test certificates to be submitted with the offer. Please apply to Box No. 2314 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A 32452

WANTED.—Different CLERKS for Railways and other Deptts Apply sharp with two annas stamp. Box No. 2309, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1704

WANTED—Respectable agents to sell shares of an European managed TEA GARDEN and COAL Mine on handsome terms. Applications from spare time workers are also considered. Apply to the Bengal Mercantile Agency, 21 Baneapuker Road, Calcutta.

WANTED—Influential DISTRICT AGENTS for the sale of a good medicine of every day use, highly recommended by the profession on a very liberal terms. Apply to Post Box No. 587, Calcutta.
A 32379

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET.—Commodious, well situated, well ventilated, and well equipped FLATS for offices on Ballard Estate. Rent extremely moderate. For particulars apply to: B. D. SARDESAI, Secretary, The Tata Construction Co., Ltd. Phoenix Building, Ballard Estate, 27th June, 1929.
C 32440

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand. Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakker Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M —— W. S.

PERSONAL.

Will any of your Readers inform the whereabouts of Prof. RAMMURTI as I wish to consult him for physical culture.—T. V. Popat, Sopara (Taluka Bassein).
R1716

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

EXPERIENCED Europe returned Business Representative, going to exhibit Indian commodities at the Leipzig Fair. Prospective manufacturers and business men willing to push their articles may correspond with: F. DOCTOR & CO., Shankar Tekri, Baroda.
T R1713

TEA NEW SEASON TEA.—We have big stock of Leaf and Dust Teas. Good discount and cheap rates for best Nilgiri Teas offered to wholesale customers. For particulars apply to:—THE ROYAL NILGIRI TEA SUPPLY CO., Post Box No. 26, Coimbatore.
T R1711

HIGH GROWN NILGIRI TEAS.—Wanted energetic and trustworthy AGENTS, who can book 2000 Lbs order per month. Salary of Rs. 50 and commission of 9 per cent will be given. For particulars of security, etc., apply to:—THE ALL-INDIA TEA TRADING CO., Coimbatore.
T R1710

AUCTION SALE

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HANDSOME OLD CARVED BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, RICH GLASS CROCKERY AND PLATEDWARE, ETC., AT "DUBASH BUNGALOW", NAPEAN SEA ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 7th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), very valuable old carved blackwood furniture, dining table, chairs, sideboards, curio stands, Chesterfield suites, drawing room cabinets, carpets, gramophone with records, almirahs, bedsteads, dressing tables, rich glass crockery and platedware, etc.

The property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF PERSONAL KIT AT THE S. D. O. FURNITURE AND STORE YARD, COLABA.

On THURSDAY, the 11th day of July, 1929, at 11 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from the President, Adjustment Committee, sell by Public Auction the personal kit of the late Lt.-Col. W. P. Packenham Walsh, R.E., at the S. D. O. Furniture and Store Yard (known as the Barrackmaster's Office), on the Tramway Line near the Rail Crossings, Colaba, the undermentioned kit consisting of:—

Various suits, shirts, undershirts, towels, collars, books, boots, shoes, boxes, saddle, tent, bicycle, chairs, etc., etc., and such other personal effects.

Terms.—Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods will have to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction at the risk of the owners on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd July, 1929 at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at Carnac Bridge Goods Depot booked and unbooked articles and unclaimed bags of wheat gram grain-sweepings, iron packages cotton seeds, gunny bags, etc.

A descriptive list of the booked consignments over which freight and wharfage charges are due can be seen at any of the Notice Boards in the Goods Sheds at Carnac Bridge Depot.

MENESSE & CO.

SHIPPING

P & O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1929			
6 July	Rajputana		16,568
13 ,,	Mantua		10,946
20 ,,	Maloja x		20,837
27 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
3 Aug	Ranpura		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia	All	11,120
17 ,,	Naldera x		16,088
24 ,,	Rasmak	,,,,	10,602
31 ,,	Malwa		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi		16,619
14 ,,	Narkunda x	with	16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana		16,518
28 ,,	Morea		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India	now	19,648
12 ,,	Mantua		10,946
19 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	sail	11,518
26 ,,	Rasmak @		10,602
2 Nov.	Ranpura		16,601
9 ,,	Maloja x	direct	20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi		16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia		11,120
30 ,,	Rasmak	from	10,602
7 Dec.	Naldera		16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India	Bombay	19,649
21 ,,	Rawalpindi		16 614
28 ,,	Morea		10,958
1930		without	
4 Jan.	Narkunda x		16,572
11 ,,	Razmak		10,602
18 ,,	Rajputana x	transhipment	16,568
25 ,,	Ranchi		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x		20,847
8 ,,	Morea	meet	10,954
15 ,,	Mantua*		10,946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India	at	19,648
1 Mar.	Maloja x		20,837
8 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 ,,	Razmak @	Aden	10,602
22 ,,	Ranpura		16,6 1
29 ,,	Naldera x		16,088
5 April	Ranchi		16,650
12 ,, about	Rawalpindi*		16,619
16 April	Morea (Extra)		10,946
19 ,,	Razmak		10 602
26 ,,	Narkunda x		16,572

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from Bombay.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June, 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P.&O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

With liberty to call at Port Sudan, Malta and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
1929		
18th July	Dumana	8427
15th Aug.	Domala	8442
18th Nov.	Dumana	8427
9th Dec.	Dumala	8442
1930		
3rd April.	Dumana	8427
24th ,,	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£108
	C £56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929 about		
29th June.	Kidderpore	Straits China and Japan.
5th July	Malwa	Colombo Straits China and Japan
19th ,,	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia
2nd Aug.	Morea	Colombo Straits China and Japan
16th ,,	Comorin	Colombo and Australia
30th ,,	Mantua	Colombo Straits China and Japan
13th Sept.	Maloja	Colombo and Australia
27th ,,	Macedonia	Colombo Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera	Australia.
25th ,,	Rawalpindi	Colombo Straits China and Japan.

a Cargo only.

SHIPPING

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Hakusan Maru	10400	—.—	@10July
Sado Maru	5898	1 July.	13 ,,
Kitano Maru	8000	—.—	@24July
aTottori Maru	5973	16 July	28 ,,
Haruna Maru	10500	—.—	@, Aug.
Awa Maru	6028	29 July	12 ,,
Kamo Maru	8000	—.—	@21Aug.
aNageto Maru	5991	15 Aug.	2 Aug

aDo not carry passengers, @ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Kashima Maru	10000	11 July	29 July.
Hakone Maru	10500	25 July	12 Aug.
Suwa Maru	10700	8 Aug.	26 Aug.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Siberia Maru	20000	24 July.	31 July.
Taiyo Maru	22000	7 Aug.	15 Aug.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.
Ballard Estate Bombay

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
136497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 22097.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO E AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
3rd July	Bankura	Bosreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
3rd July	Karagola	East & South Africa.
5th July.	Varaova	Karachi and Persian Gulf.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs Fridays, every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Burmah.

Terms and Rates of Freight & and Passage may be arranged with

WADE INNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road Fort, BOMBAY

BANKING.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital called up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50 000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.

Branches and Sub-Agencies.

Agra.	Lahore.
Allahabad.	Lahore City.
Allahabad. City.	Lucknow.
Amritsar.	Lucknow City.
Bareilly.	Aminabad Park, Lucknow.
Benares.	Lyallpur.
Bombay.	Meerut.
Cawnpore.	Moradabad.
Cawnpore. City.	Mussoorie.
Chandausi.	Muttra.
Dehra Dun.	Nagpur
Delhi.	Naini Tal.
Fyzabad.	Patna.
Gorakpur.	Raipur.
Hapur.	Rangoon.
Hathras.	Shahjahanpur.
Jhansi.	Sitapur.
Jubbulpore.	

Pay Offices:

Auraiya.	Khatauli.
Deoband	Sikandrabad.
Etawah.	Sambhal.
Ghaziabad.	

LONDON BANKERS:
The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank, Limited.

Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,0
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2.1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. C. GRAY, Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	105,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Jaffa
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers an interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

S. WASHIO, Manager.

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Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Benga

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LTD. (Est. 1891.)

No Share-holders No Capitalists.

TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.

Claims paid over Rs. 550,000
Insurance fund over Rs. 400,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE, MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Afreli, Kallol, Dwarka Kadi and Kadjan.
DIRECTORS:
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Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Re. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 500 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE, General Manager.

COTTON MARKET FLUCTUATIONS AND DOCUMENT OF DESTINY

TO KNOW, THE FUTURE RESULT purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST, charge only Rs. 125. Weekly Cotton forecast, charge only Rs. 10. Monthly Cotton forecast, charge only Rs. 60.

WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.

Special accommodation for Ladies.

(KALBADEVI ROAD), opposite Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alaki's Patia) on 2nd Floor, BOMBAY No. 2.

N.B.—Life Member's charge Rs. 500 only once—Life Member is entitled to get all forecasts free of charge for whole life time.

East AND West INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in LifeInsurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life Rs. 22-1/2	1000 p.a. End Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total Undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars Please apply.

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For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

Araujo Fernandes & Co.
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

A Road

to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

KAMSHASTRA

A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar).

City & Suburbs

TO-DAY.

Public meeting to express sorrow at the death of late Mr. B. F. Madan, Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 6.

School of Indian Music Anniversary, Wilson College Hall, 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE.

The General Body meeting of the Bombay Youth League which was fixed for the 7th instant has been postponed to the 21st instant.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE AT ST. THOMAS CATHEDRAL.

The Thanksgiving Service at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, will be held at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday the 7th instant. All persons attending the Service are requested to be in their seats by 6-15 p.m.

THE KING'S RECOVERY

Under the auspices of the Bombay East Indian Association, a public general meeting of the East Indians of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein will be held in St. Teresa's Chapel Hall, Girgaum, on Sunday the 7th July at 11 A.M. to give expression to the community's joy at the recovery of His Majesty King George V, Emperor of India. All East Indians are cordially invited to attend.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. "Malwa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 4th inst.

AIMAI MERWANJI CHAMARBAGWALLA FREE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

The XVII Clinical Meeting of the Ophthalmological Society of Bombay will be held on Friday (the 5th inst.) at 7 p.m. in the Hospital Premises, when Dr. Hansraj Jadhavjee will speak on Intracapsular Extraction of Cataract.

TILAK MEMORIAL FUND.

The contributors to the Tilak Memorial Fund are requested to see that the tickets which they receive in exchange of their contributions are duly stamped and torn from the book.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC.

The School of Indian Music will celebrate its Fourth Anniversary at the Wilson College Hall, Chaupati on Saturday (6th inst.) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Vice Chancellor, Bombay University will preside.

BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

Members are hereby informed that the Second Ordinary Meeting of the Bombay Architectural Association fixed on 4th July for Mr. Muncherji Joshi's lecture on "Housing Problem" has been postponed to Thursday 18th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Macbrayne" arrived in London on the morning of 29th ultimo.

THREE ARTS CHARITY BALL.

A meeting of the members of the Three Arts Circle will be held at the Town Hall, to-day (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. to consider arrangements for the Three Arts Charity Ball.

PROF. K. T. SHAH'S ADDRESS

The inaugural address of the Indian Institute of Political and Social Science for the current year will be delivered by Prof. K. T. Shah at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society near French Bridge, Chawpatty on Sunday (the 7th inst.) at 6 p.m. the subject of the address being "Democracy and Federation in India" when Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the President of the Institute, will preside. The public are invited.

THE FORT CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Fort Co-operative Institute, Bombay, a meeting will be held on Saturday, (6th inst.) at the Institute's Office, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) to celebrate the International Co-operators' Day and Silver Jubilee of the Co-operative movement, when Mr. K. M. Munshi, Advocate High Court, Bombay, will preside.

Miss Mithan Tata will address the gathering at which few of the other prominent gentlemen will also speak. Light refreshments will be served.

THE MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

The Annual Elocution Competition of the Union will be held on Saturday July 13 at 5-30 p.m. in the Union Hall, Marina Mansions, Chowpatty Sea Face. There will be three prizes. Entries close on Thursday, 11th inst. and should reach Mr. A. M. Thariani Darey Cottage, Caddell Road, Mahim, on or before that date.

IDEAL BADMINTON CLUB.

A pleasant function took place on Sunday evening at the Thana Girls English Teaching School when the members of the Ideal Badminton Club gathered together to congratulate Miss Milly Alves and Mr. Victor Pimento on their recent success at the B.A. examination. Mr. Joseph Almeda, Bailiff, Bombay High Court occupied the chair.

The President addressed the necessity of higher education amongst the Catholics of Thana and spoke in appreciative terms of the efforts of the two honoured guests who had set a fine example in that direction to the youths of the community. In reply, the honoured guests thanked the members of the club for their sincere congratulations and good wishes and promised to do all that was in their power to advance the cause of education.

ALL-INDIA JAT-PAT TORAK CONFERENCE.

Secretary, Jat-Pat Torak Mandal, Lahore, writes:—

"At the last General Meeting of the Mandal it was decided to hold an All-India Jat-Pat Torak Conference at Lahore during Christmas Week this year. It was also decided to exploit the occasion by the publication of a number of tracts and pamphlets and also by special demonstrations. A Sub-Committee has been formed to work out a suitable programme for the Conference, which will be published shortly."

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE BYE-ELECTION.

Nominations are invited for 3 seats on the All-India Congress Committee in places of Messrs. K. N. Joglekar, R. S. Nimbkar and S. A. Dange. Candidates must be members of any of the District Congress Committees in the City of Bombay.

All candidates must be duly proposed and seconded by Congress members. Nomination papers must reach this Office (Bombay Provincial Congress Committee) Congress House 414, Girgaum Back Road, upto 2 p.m. (S.T.) on Sunday the 7th July 1929. Nomination papers can be had from the Congress Office during office hours.

If there are more than 3 candidates the poll will take place on Sunday the 14th July 1929 between the hours of 2 p.m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office.

A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling).

Sterling purchased in India Remittances during the week ending 29 June 1929 30,000 Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 to 29 June 1929 310,000

Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury. Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 to 29 June 1929 1,500,000.

Total Remittances during the week ending 29 June 1929 30,000 Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 to 29 June 1929 18,10,000.

FREE MATRIC CLASSES.

The Free Matric Class, conducted under the auspices of the Bandra Vidyarthi Mandal, will commence their working from Monday, the 8th inst. in the premises of Patkar's Old Blocks Ghodbunder Road, Bandra, daily, between the hours of 8-15 to 9-45 p.m. excluding Sundays. The personnel of the staff, will be as follows: Mr. Y. G. Talpade, Mr. Malandkar, Mr. M. G. Trilokekar, Mr. A. B. Mohile, Mr. V. B. Karnik, Mr. P. N. Phanse, and Mr. D. R. Vaidya.

THE LATE MR. B. F. MADON

—:o:—

To-day's Public Meeting

The following is the agenda for the public meeting to be held to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, under the Presidentship of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt. to express sorrow at the death of Mr. B. F. Madon:—

1. Proposing Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas to the chair. To be moved by Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Kt. C.I.E., and seconded by Mr Vithaldas Kanji.
2. Speech of the President.
3. Resolution:

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay places on record its deep sense or grief and sorrow at the premature death of Mr. B. F. Madon, whose deep patriotism, selfless service in the industrial, agricultural and economic activities of the country, exemplary character and above all, innate gentility endeared him to all who came in contact with him. The meeting further places on record its sense of the irreparable loss the country has suffered by Mr. Madon's death and sends its respectful condolences to the members of his family."

To be moved by Mr. H P Mody and seconded by Mr. D P Khaitan and supporte d by: Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji, and Mr. Manu Subedar.

4. Resolution II:—

"This Meeting resolves, in grateful appreciation of his valuable and sterling services to the economic advancement of the country, to raise a suitable Memorial to Mr. Madon and hereby appoints the following Committee (names to be mentioned at the meeting) to collect funds and take all other necessary steps for carrying out this Resolution."

To be moved by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta and seconded by Mr. Lalji Naranji and supported by Mr J K. Mehta, Mr. Mavji Govindji, Mr. S A Brelvi, and Mr. B F Bharucha.

5. Resolution III:—

"This Meeting authorises the President to send a copy of this Resolution to Mrs. Madon and other members of his family'."

To be moved by Mr. Walchand Hirachand, C.I.E., and seconded by Mr Behram N Karanjia.

Vote of Thanks to the Chair.

To be moved by Mr. L. R Tairsee and seconded by Mr. Ebrahim G. Currimbhoy."

LATE MR. B. F. MADON

—:o:—

MARWADI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE'S CONDOLENCE

The following resolution was adopted in the last meeting of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce, Ld. Board expressing their grief over the untimely passing away of Mr. B. F. Madon.

"The Board of Directors express their sense of heartfelt grief over the untimely demise of the late Mr. B. F. Madon. The passing away of Mr. Madon has left a void in the field of scholarship which unfortunately cannot be filled for some time to come. His vast and deep learning, his long and varied experience and his study of Indian industrial, commercial and banking questions, combined with this frank straightforward, unassuming and amiable disposition had won for him a unique place in the country. The Board heartily sympathise with Mrs. B. F. Madon in her profound grief and pray that Providence will be pleased to grant abiding peace to the departed soul and strength to Mrs. Madon and other relatives to bear the great loss."

"THE "YUGANTAR".

The authorities of the Jat-Pat Torak Mandal Society for demolishing carte system) Lahore, have decided to start a new fortnightly journal, —the "Yuganter"— in Hindi. This step is being taken in response to the persistent request made by the members and sympatisers of the Mandal in the United Provinces, Bengal, Bihar, Bombay and other provinces and also to approach the ladies. The policy of the "Yugantar" will be the same as that of the "Kranti" (an Urdu monthly of the Mandal) and it is hoped that it will receive a warm welcome from the people interested in social reform.

The "Yugantar" will be edited by Mr. Sant Ram, B.A., a well-known Hindi writer in the Punjab. Its annual subscription will be Rs. 3 only.

Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

NEW YORK FUTURES 12 PTS. UP

JANUARY. NEW YORK.

New York, July 2.	
Previous Closing Rate	18.41
To-day's Opening Rate	18.39
Difference	—02
To-day's Closing Rate	18.53
Difference	plus 12

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, July 2.	
Previous Closing Rate	9.78
To-day's Opening Rate	9.71
Difference	—.07
To-day's Closing Rate	9.68
Difference	—.10

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

London, July 2			
Silver Ready	24	0	0
Lower	0	1	0
Silver Forward	24	0	0
Lower	0	1	0

Silver Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, July 2.			
First Settlement	54	12	0
Second Settlement	54	10	0
Third Settlement	54	9	0

IN MEMORY OF A VAPI MERCHANT

—:o:—

CONDOLENCE MEETING IN SURAT DISTRICT.

A condolence meeting was held at Vapi, Taluka Pardi, of Surat District, in honour of the late Mr. Vasanji Khandubhai Desai of Vapi, a leading merchant and social worker of the District, who was murdered in May last during the riots in Bombay. The meeting was attended by 600 to 700 leading citizens of the District belonging to all castes and communities and was presided over

LATE MR. VASANJI K. DESAI.

by Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Ranchhodji Naik, M.L.C. Resolutions were passed eulogising the services rendered by the deceased, who was a member of the Taluka Local Board and was also associated with a number of public institutions in the District. A representative Committee consisting of well-known Hindu, Parsi and Mahomedan merchants, with Khan Bahadur V. P. Bhiladwalla of Pardi as its Chairman, was appointed to collect funds to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Vasanji K. Desai.

TILAK MEMORIAL FUND

—:o:—

A SUGGESTION.

The work of making collections for the above Fund has now commenced in right earnest and it will not be out of place here to throw out a suggestion to the volunteers to approach each and every clerk in public and private offices for their contributions at the time of payment of their salaries. If all the cashiers and head clerks of all offices take upon themselves the work of persuading clerks working under them to contribute their mite to the Fund they will be rendering a service to the cause. The Committee hopes that every man and woman would rise to the occasion and do his or her bit in collecting the required amount before the month expires.

S. L. SILAM,
P. G. SAHASRABUDHE.
Secretaries.

MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

—:o:—

PROGRAMME OF WORK.

The Mahajan Association has fixed the following days as resolved by the Managing Committee and confirmed by the general body:—

1. Delivery Orders for the current Vaida (July-August Settlement) shall be issued on and after Wednesday the 3rd July 1929.
2. The transactions of the new Vaida April-May 1930 shall commence on Monday the 8th July 1929 and Teji-Mandi business for the same shall begin on that very day.
3. Chitties for demanding delivery of goods shall be issued on and after Thursday the 18th July 1929.

NOTORIOUS DACOIT ARRESTED

—:o:—

HYDERABAD (SIND), July 1.

A report is received from Rohri, Sukkur District, of the arrest of a notorious dacoit, Gulu, whose depredations in and around Aror, ancient capital of Sind, during the Kalka fair every year, have struck terror in the whole tract. Gulu and his band of dacoits are alleged to have been committing highway robberies accompanied by murders on the Nara Valley Road. It was recently reported that they committed dacoity in the house of the P. W. D. Storekeeper and following this the police succeeded in tracking him and his accomplices and recovered the stolen property in the adjoining hilly country.—A. P.

TEXTILE STRIKE AND COURT OF INQUIRY

—:o:—

Mr. Justice Pearson of Calcutta High Court to Preside

It is understood Hon. Mr. Justice Pearson of the Calcutta High Court will preside over the Court of Inquiry set up under the Trade Disputes Act to inquire into the textile strike in Bombay.

The Court will consist of two other members, namely, Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, of the Bar and an ex-Judge of the High Court and Mr. Rupchand Bilaram, Additional Judicial Commissioner in Sind.

The terms of reference to the Court of Inquiry are:—

1. To inquire into and ascertain the exact nature of the dispute or disputes between the employers and workmen of the following mills.... which led to the strike in those mills in March and April, 1929.
2. If there was any such dispute, to what extent the employers or workmen or both are responsible in matters connected therewith?
3. What are the causes of the prolongation of the strike? Whether the employers or workmen or both are responsible for such prolongation, and if so, to what extent?
4. What are the difficulties in the way of a settlement of the dispute or disputes between the employers and the workmen?

FOUR MORE MILL RESTART

—:o:—

ALLEGED INTIMIDATION

BOMBAY, July 2.

The Bombay Millowners' Association writes:—

"Owning to a breakdown of the tele phone the figures for yesterday could not bet compiled in timt. There was a drop of 1,400 men which has been practically recovered to-day, and the attendance is 86,924 men, and four more mills have re-started work. Picketing and intimidation at the chawls on an intense scale have been reported from many quarters."

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE PRESIDENT'S "JEHANGIRSHAHI"

—:o:—

MEMBER WITHDRAW OFFENDING REMARK

At an adjourned meeting of the Bombay Schools Committee on Tuesday, Mr. Kanji Master, withdrew the alleged offensive remarks levelled against the Chairman of the Schools Committee at the last meeting. It would be recalled while the question of reinstating Mr. Siddique, Scouts Master, was being discussed, it was resolved by the Committee to ask Mr. Siddique who was present there to withdraw from the hall. When the Chairman called upon Mr. Siddique to withdraw, Mr. Kanji Master shouted: "This is your Jehangirshahi". When called upon to withdraw these remarks, Mr. Kanji refused to do so, and the meeting was adjourned.

On Tuesday Mr. Kanji said if his remarks offended the Committee, he withdrew them.

The question of Mr. Siddique was then taken in hand and it was resolved to record the report.

KNOCKED DOWN BY MOTOR CAR

—:o:—

HIGH COURT OFFICIAL SERIOUSLY INJURED

Mr. Muzumdar, Deputy Registrar of the Bombay High Court, was knocked down and rendered unconscious by a private motor car No. X2930 at Mayo Road, Bombay, on Tuesday morning.

It appears that Mr. Muzumdar was proceeding to the High Court along Mayo Road from Churchgate Station. When he was approaching the Court, there was a sudden shower of rain and he opened his umbrella and walked across the road to take shelter under some trees. But before he had reached the other side, he was knocked down by car coming from the direction of Colaba, and was knocked down and rendered unconscious. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he is reported to be lying in a precarious condition.

DOMESTIC WORRY LEADS TO SUICIDE

—:o:—

Being worried for the pressure brought upon him for his marriage Ratialal Mohanji (22), a young Bania, committed suicide by taking two tolas of opium. The deceased lived at Gamdevi with his brother and was employed as a clerk in a cloth shop. The deceased's brother wanted him to marry while the deceased wished to go to South Africa first, earn some money and then proposed to marry. When 29th of June was fixed for his marriage, the deceased got worried and became sick. On Monday evening he was taken to the J. J. Hospital in an unconscious condition suffering from the effects of opium-poisoning where he died subsequently. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

KARACHI, July 2

Karachi—Two officers of the Sind Police, Inspector Rimmer and Sergeant Farmer, have been specially detailed to proceed to Aden to Train and organise the police there.—A. P.

ALLEGED FRAUDS IN GOA LOTTERIES

TWO MEN ARRESTED

Acting under the information that a large number of forged Goa Lottery tickets were in circulation in the city the Bombay police have arrested two persons, one an Anglo-Indian dealer in typewriters and another in reporter in the "Reuters". The police also raided a Litho Press in the Fort area, but found nothing incriminating in the premises.

Several complaints of counterfeit and forged lottery tickets being sold in the city were being received by the police for a long time, but it was only in June that they were able to get any detailed information on the subject.

F. C. Hart and Stein D'Cunha, who were arrested on the 20th of June are alleged to have had in their possession 1384 forged winning tickets just prior to their arrest. These tickets if cashed would have fetched about Rs. 74,550.

It appears that a police informant told the Princess Street Police that the two accused had offered to sell him some forged Goa Lottery tickets and said that he had made an appointment with them near the Prince of Wales Museum.

The same day the informant along with the two accused went to the appointed place followed by policemen in taxi. When the accused's taxi reached the Museum, the first accused got out of it and went into a building known as "Mahindra Mansion". He is stated to have come back after some time with a bundle in his hand.

In the meantime D'Cunha suspecting that they were being watched by the police is alleged to have made a signal to his friend, whereupon the latter disappeared into the building with the bundle.

The police, however, arrested D'Cunha and on a statement made by him also arrested his companion.

Their houses were searched, but nothing suspicious was found. The police, however, came to know that a large number of forged tickets of the drawing of June 3, were in circulation in the city.

The management of the Goa Lottery having come to know about what they consider as a "huge fraud" on them, are taking precautions. They intend affixing signatures of an officer on each ticket on the drawing of June 9. The signatures were usually lithographed.

(Further investigations into the matter are in progress.

I.V. 321.

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Ven-Yusa clarifies and softens the skin to a remarkable degree. It preserves its freshness and vitality, and supplies exactly what the delicate tissues need in our climate—(1) a natural tonic to stimulate the circulation and put new life into the jaded skin and—(2) a perfect emollient to preserve its smooth, velvety texture against the spoiling effect of burning sun and dust-laden winds. Ven-Yusa prevents the irritation of prickly heat.

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The Oxygen Cream

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You may profit by the experience of others
You can keep on experimenting for years or
You can use Marion's Plates right now.

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Iso S.R.—Instantaneous—Ordinary
Fine Grain Copying, etc.

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40 per cent passes—the highest percentage in Bombay Presidency, if not in India, including those trained through post.

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The Bombay Chronicle
WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1929.

Plea for Introspection

—:o:—

To the meetings and conferences that Dr. Besant is organising in England on Indian Swaraj there seems to be no end. And if conferences in England or India could, by themselves, hasten the advent of Swaraj, we would have it before the expiry of the period of the ultimatum given to Britain. It may be, however, that a certain amount of verbal propaganda is necessary at least in Britain to bring home to the British the significance of the ultimatum. If so, Dr. Besant's propaganda in England, leaves little to be desired, our only regret being that she is not adequately backed up with action here. Shortly after the Caxton Hall Conference in London, she organised another in the same city under the auspices of the Commonwealth of India Group. The speeches at this conference seem to have been as eloquent and outspoken as those at the previous conference. Dr. Besant demanded from Mr. Ramsay Macdonald the fulfilment of his promise of last year. Munshi Ishwarsaran declared that India was, in no mood, to wait. Mr. Chudgar is reported to have dwelt on the hollowness of the claims made by the Princes and to have warned Britain against "playing the dirty game of divide and rule." And Mr. Polak deprecated the exploitation of Hindu-Muslim differences. Almost every speech seems to be imbued with the spirit of revolt. In fact, at the Caxton Hall Conference, Dr. Besant predicted certain revolt in India failing speedy redress. What would she have said if some Britisher had asked what Indians were actually doing as a preliminary to the "revolt"?

Dr. Besant would have fumbled for an answer. We have done precious little by way of solid work. Wordy protests have, of course, been hurled ceaselessly against this or that old or fresh grievance. But what progress has been made in the boycott of foreign cloth? The Secretary of the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee has just issued his latest statement after an interval of about a month. He does not report any fresh progress but almost plaintively reminds the country of the detailed programme chalked out by the Committee in May last. He rightly observes: "Unless we carry on the boycott propaganda with far greater vigour than hitherto, we will not be ready for any effective action at the end of the year." The tortuously slow progress of the boycott reflects little credit on the public and on the Congress organisation that attempts to lead it. If there is any other single activity that is more effective for the country's political or economic salvation than the boycott of foreign cloth, we would give much to know it. If not, there can be no excuse for the country's failure to concentrate its best efforts on the boycott. We have no desire to be hypercritical, we are not impatient or despondent, but we think it necessary to state what we consider to be the plain truth, however unpleasant. The Secretary of the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee reminds us that the 7th instant is the next Boycott Day. Earnest Indians may spend a part of the day in some introspection, and if they feel the urge in them, they may make one supreme effort to make the boycott a reality. Propaganda in Britain is effective only to the extent it is backed up by sustained, vigorous work here.

Government and the Press

—:o:—

The conduct of the Government of Bihar and Orissa in withholding official reports and advertisements from the "Searchlight" of Patna because of its publishing some "confidential" official documents, only betrays the folly and high-handedness of that Government. The paper published in May last the report of the Government on Reforms submitted to the Simon Commission and an official circular asking Government departments not to help any exhibition held by or under the auspices of the Congress. These documents were of public interest and the "Searchlight" did a plain duty in giving them publicity. The Chief Secretary of the Government, thereupon, wrote to the editor of the paper contending that the documents were confidential, that their publication was an "impropriety" and that Government would no longer continue the "advantages" thitherto "conceded" to the paper.

The Government seem to have strange notions of journalistic propriety. If they had themselves given any documents to the paper, say, for private information, with instructions not to publish them, we concede it would have been a breach of good faith for the paper to publish them, whatever might be the public value of the documents. But in the present case, the paper got the documents from a different source and, therefore, the propriety of their publication depended upon the nature of the contents of the documents and not upon Government's desire to keep them confidential. None can deny that the documents in question deserved publicity, though one can understand Government's anxiety to keep them confidential and their chagrin at the unexpected publicity given to them. As the editor of the paper said in his spirited reply to the Chief Secretary to the Government, it is the duty of a journal to drag into light many a secret deed or document in public interest. As regards the Government's withholding official reports and advertisements and other "advantages," the editor does well to point out that the advantages would be lost to both the parties, as it is the duty of a Government to give wide publicity to its reports and other communications. It is creditable for the editor to add: "The Government cannot coerce us by such means and methods into abject submission to their will." Let the public judge whose is the "impropriety."

The Menace in East Africa

—:o:—

In his address to the Students' Brotherhood on Monday, Pundit Hridaynath Kunzru drew a very distressing picture of the position of the Indian community of East Africa and the menace to its political and economic status. The menace threatens to grow rapidly and unless the Indians in the East African territories, backed up in their just demands by the Government of India and their countrymen here, succeed in convincing the new Government in Britain of the danger that threatens them, their position will be much worse than before. After an exhaustive study of their condition in his recent tour in East Africa Pundit Kunzru is obliged to conclude that they are losing all along the line. Their political and municipal rights are in danger of being subjected to further assaults, their economic and educational development is in danger of atrophy because of the step-motherly attitude adopted towards them by the administration of Kenya. Mr. Sastri on the eve of his departure from East Africa remarked in an interview with a journal which favours the cause of the White settlers: "A little more conciliation and sympathy on both sides and Indian political aspirations will be solved." We will not be surprised to learn that the Kenya Indians are inclined to comment upon this optimistic note unfavourably. So far the conciliation has been on the Indian side. The White settlers have continued to adopt an arrogant and impossible attitude and the recent declaration by Sir Samuel Wilson that there can be no question of meeting the Indian demand for a common electoral roll has strengthened their obstinacy. The Indian case in East Africa deserves to be promptly and sympathetically handled by the MacDonald Government. The previous declarations of sympathy with the Indian demands made by prominent Labourites who are now members of that Government will naturally induce the hope amongst Kenya Indians that now that they have the chance, these politicians will strive to stand for justice and equity.

No Half-Measures

—:o:—

We hope the Nationalist members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation will rally to Mr. Asavle's support in the debate on the franchise question which that body began on Monday. The Government of Bombay have invited the Corporation to state its views on Mr. Bole's very modest proposal, brought forward as a Bill to amend the Bombay Municipal Act, with a view to lowering the municipal franchise from the ten rupees to the five rupees rental. Mr. Asavle moved an amendment to Mr. Boman-Behram's reactionary proposal to declare against the Bill, asking the Corporation to accept it. As it is this lowering of the franchise will go only a little way towards democratising the Corporation. No half-measures like this can secure effective democratisation. The only way to succeed in doing this is to adopt adult franchise. The All-Parties' Convention very rightly stressed the urgency of adopting universal adult franchise and it is a pity reactionaries in the Corporation should oppose even the moderate reform indicated in Mr. Bole's Bill. But for the present ridiculously restricted municipal franchise these reactionaries will not find a place in the Corporation.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT FOR THE STATES

—:o:—

ITS URGENT NEED

(By MR. D. V. GUNDAPPA.)

I

With the progress of political awakening among the people in British India, it was only to be expected that a similar transformation would come about among their brethren in the States also. The Montagu-Chelmsford Report (1918) spoke with true psychological insight when it said:

"Hopes and aspirations may overleap frontier lines like sparks across a street. There are in the Native States men of like minds of those who have been active in spreading new ideas in (British) India.....No one would be surprised if constitutional changes in British India quickened the pace in the Native States as well (Par. 157). We know that the States cannot be unaffected by constitutional development in adjoining provinces (Par. 300). We need not conceal our conviction that the processes at work in British India cannot leave the States untouched (Par. 312)."

So, the constitutional reforms tending towards Responsible Government introduced in British India by the Government of India Act of 1919 and the continued popular demand there ever since for a fuller and more effective infusion of the new principle of governance have had the anticipated result of intensifying the desire for similar reforms in the States. This influence of the public opinion of British India on the mind of the people of the States is as inevitable as natural, and is bound to continue and grow under all circumstances.

OLD REGIME UNTENABLE.

It would, however, be an egregious mistake to suppose that the demand of the States' people for Responsible Government is merely imitative and is no more than a craze for a novel catch-word. The truth, on the other hand, is that they are more familiar than others with the evils of irresponsible government and that such experience is the basis of their present desire for change. Within the past five years, the world has come to know a good deal about the piteous lot of the people of the States. Ugly facts have come to light suggestive of the ways of even Princes who are among the most distinguished of their order; about States ruled by Princes who have had the benefit of English education, most of them widely travelled in Europe and America and many the recipients of marks of appreciation from the Paramount Power. Many have come of late to bear witness to the untenability of the old regime. Were truth free to make itself known, we may be sure the list of States brought low under personal absolutism would have to be made much more lengthy. The old type of personal rule was one amenable, if not to established tradition and social opinion, then at least to the fear of insurrection among the subjects. That salutary fear has been removed by 'Pax Britannica'. The autocracy of to-day is not modified by any consideration for popular opinion or any sense of danger from rebellion. The Paramount Power too has pledged itself to a course of spacious leniency. It threatens to step in only when it is compelled to think that there is "gross misrule". So long as the Paramount Power can be prevented or disuaded from thinking that misrule has reached the "gross" or "flagrant" stage,—that is, so long as misrule is only subtle or moderate, there is no fear of intervention. If there is an insufficiency of good rule, if there is continued inattention to popular needs and grievances, if there is persistent omission of measures needed for the welfare and prosperity of the people, if in brief the failure of the administration is just short of being so serious as to make a popular outbreak probable, the Paramount Power would consider itself not only as under no obligation to act, but as under a positive obligation not to act. Until the very brink of the abyss is reached, it will

(Continued on Page 10.)

IDEALS OF WOMEN'S EDUCATION

NEED FOR A SEPARATE UNIVERSINY

(BY G. M. CHIPLUNKAR).

III*

The already stated aim and object of providing higher education to women through vernacular does not prove the necessity of conducting and maintaining a separate University for women. Few as yet realise the truth that the present men's University courses are not only quite unsuitable to prospective mothers and wives but are also harmful to their best interests. The successful completion of these courses unnecessarily prolongs the marriagiable age and wrecks their nervous system and health by unduly putting a heavy strain on their bodily resources by competitive examination system. A separate franchise for women, separate women representatives, women's conferences, railway compartments for women only are not considered as agencies for isolating women from men.

JAPAN'S EXAMPLE.

No one has proved as yet that the Japanese Women's University has acted as a stumbling-block in the way of women's education in Japan or that it has also lowered the standard of higher education for women in that country. The Japan Women's University came into existence in the year 1900. Before that year there were only 12 girls' high schools in Japan; but the inauguration of Japan's Women's University increased the number of girls' high schools to 182 by the year 1912. During the period of 12 years i.e. 1900 to 1912 the total number of graduates has reached the figure of 1243. The Japan Women's University has brought about the real and lasting emancipation of women in Japan. In view of these facts it is a wonder why some Indian leaders consider the Women's University started by Prof. Karve as a retrograde step in the elevation of the status of women in this country. The advocates of co-education are not enthusiastic about introducing co-education in primary schools where it is not only desirable but badly needed. In the case of secondary schools for girls conducted by Government no one is bringing a bill in the Council that boys should be admitted in the schools and these secondary schools for girls should be co-educationalised.

NOT A STUMBLING-BLOCK.

Even in England separate colleges for women are maintained and conducted and diplomas and degrees are granted in subjects like house wifery, cookery, principles of teaching, hygiene, laundry work, industrial history, household chemistry and physics. These courses are

(Continued on Page 10.)

*Previous articles appeared on June 15 and 29.

Notes of the Day

A "Patriot's" Lament.

Britain boasts of many patriots, particularly of that special class of patriots who are warriors of the pen and are indefatigable in their attempt to convince their country that the Empire is in danger. It is in very immediate danger just now because the Labour Party is in office and might "spoil everything in India." Fortunately the "patriots" have a newspaper of their own called the "Patriot" which keeps watch over the Empire and gives warning in due time. In its issue of June 6 it has turned its attention to India. "Private information" has reached the "Patriot" that Congressmen in India are "Communists—meaning of course, revolutionaries" and it warns all good and true Britishers that "with the Simon Report to be produced and dealt with and the Gandhi-Motilal Nehru ultimatum expiring on December 31....., the affairs of India will before long be forced upon the attention of all who still care for the Empire." What subtle irony in that "still care"! The remedy, of course, is resolute government. That is the only way according to the "Patriot" of preventing India from "lapsing into a welter of corruption and political anarchy." And the tragedy is that at this very time a Labour Government is in power. How very inconvenient!

Heavy Commitments.

A recent cable from Washington stated that the American budget figures for the fiscal year 1930 showed that the Treasury would have a record income. But this stupendous increase in receipts is counterbalanced by the heavy commitments of the Government. The estimated surplus of 160,000,000 dollars for the year will be subject to heavy inroads as the Treasury will have to set apart 150 million dollars for the Farm Board apart from being obliged to provide substantial sums for cruiser construction. These heavy commitments will stiffen the attitude of America towards the question of repayment to her of war-debts by the Allies. Senator Borah has already declared that France could pay, however much the Poincare Government supported by the French Chamber might grumble and protest that their country was unable to pay. The task of reaching an amicable understanding with America on the question of war-debts is, indeed, the most difficult international problem the Allies have yet to tackle.

The Finest Legacy.

Mr. C. P. Scott, the Editor-Proprietor of the "Manchester Guardian", has retired from the editorship of this journal of world-wide repute leaving to his son, who succeeds him as editor, the finest legacy of high-minded journalistic tradition. Mr. Scott assumed charge of the paper in 1872 and for the long and eventful span of 57 years he has conducted it with a catholicity of outlook which is in lurid contrast with the ethics of journalism advocated by the Harmsworth Press. The "Manchester Guardian" under Mr. Scott's wise and far-seeing direction stood as the acknowledged forum of public opinion, not afraid to publish views repellent to latter-day Liberals, although it has consistently espoused the Liberal cause. During the Great War, it kept a sane and level headed outlook in spite of the discontent of the Liberal Imperialists over this exhibition of impartiality. Its views on the political aspirations of the subject people of the Empire have been marked with a freedom from prejudice and an anxiety never to be guilty of the accusation of suppressing truth. We hope the son will carry forward the noble traditions of the father.

Overcautious Reform.

The Child Marriage Act of Baroda, which is announced to come into operation from August 1, will not enthuse many, as it goes but a small way towards reform. But it is certainly a move in the right direction. It declares all marriages of children under eight years of age invalid and punishes with a fine or imprisonment or both persons responsible for such unnatural marriages. The Act is evidently the first move in the direction of radical reform, calculated mainly to establish the right of the State to punish child marriages even by invalidating them. But we fear that caution has been carried too far and the minimum age of marriage is fixed unconscionably low. The lowest tolerable age is sixteen years and reformers in Baroda should not rest content till they raise the minmum age to that level.

A Thought For The Day.

"I am not interested in white supremacy. I am interested in character supremacy."

—DR. STANLEY JONES.

SLAVERY IN INDIAN STATES

—:o:—

Man Treated as Marketable Commodity

PEOPLE'S NOTE TO PRINCES

The following explanatory note was sent to the President of the Princes' Conference, Bombay, by the office of the Indian States' People's Conference on the 24th June in support of resolution No. 11 of the second session of the Conference, urging the Princes to abolish the inhuman and barbarous system of 'Compulsory Labour' and customs and practices analogous to slavery existing in the States:—

SLAVERY.

Despite the repudiation by the representatives of the Government of India and the Indian Princes to the League of Nations, slavery does not exist in Rajputana, the number of slaves in this group of States is 1617-35. They are known as Chakars, Golas, Darogas, and Huzures and found in the Palace of every Rajput Prince and the house of every Rajput Jagirdar or feudatory. Men, women and children are openly exchanged as presents and articles or dowry and at times even sold, though secretly. They are alloted the hardest and meanest tasks and given the coarsest food and clothing for the castings off their masters. The latter have absolute authority over their persons and regulate their marriages and divorce to their own convenience.

NO LEGAL FORMALITIES.

Legal formalities do not stand in the way of a State restoring a slave to his original master in another State. The difficulties of extradition presented by the British Indian Courts are overcome without much trouble by charges, often got up, of theft and other kindred offences against the refugees. The system of slavery prevailing in Rajputana is not only sanctioned by universal customs but even sanctioned by Law in some States. Jodhpur provided such a legal sanction till as late as February 1926, while Kotah still retains it, in-as-much as no slave of a feudatory can be employed in the public services of that State without the consent of the master, and the slaves of Bundi are ordained to be delivered to Kotah and 'vice versa' without a 'prima facie' case.

According ot the census of 1921 the number of born slaves known as Chakars and Darogas was 48,100, in Jodhpur State, and 10,904 in Bikanir State.

"BEGAR".

Begar or modern slavery, in the words of Mr. C. F. Andrews is another curse of Rajputana. Under this system of labour can be exacted with little or no payment by any officials of a State from certain communities at all times and from others on certain specified occasions. The communities doomed to perpetual Begar are generally the depressed classes known as Balais, Bhanbhis, Bhils, Chamars, etc. Their number in Rajputana is 19,03,626, i.e. over 18 per cent of the total population. They are generally requisitioned for clearing the building roads, bringing big game by day, cutting grass for State stores, carrying loads for petty officials and doing all sorts of labour for encamped officers.

AT VICEREGAL VISITS.

Begar is exacted in the acutest form with the greatest hardships to its victims on the occasion of Viceregal visits in the States. When the Viceroy's special train passes off through Rajputana, the railroad is lined by the human beings caught under the system of forced labour. They are posted at each telegraph pillar on both sides of the railway line with torches in hand and their backs towards the train They have to wait for hours before sunset till the time the Viceroy passes off. As his visits usually occur in the winter, which is very severe in Rajputana, the poor people suffer very badly from exposure and some deaths from pneumonia are reported almost every year. Several States have lately legalised forced labour though determined the wages. In most places, food is laid as wages and in some States remuneration in cash is fixed. But it is always inadequate in theory and often denied in practice.

ITS HOT-BEDS.

Artisans, cultivators and other manual labourers are also required to render unpaid or ill-paid service of a compulsory nature to the States and their employees. Supplies and transport too are covered by the system. The Jagir areas are its hotbeds.

FACTORY LABOUR.

Factory labour is very scarce in Rajputana but the little that there is, is no better off. There is no factory law. There are no provisions for education, old age pensions, compensations and maternity benefits for workers. Women and children are freely employed in all sorts of labour. The hours of daily work range from 12 to 15. In the 224 industries only 19,175 persons are employed. Out of them 895 are women and 1,021 are children under 14.

WHERE BLACKS RULE WHITES

—:o:—

TRIBES OF THE KALAHARI

LONDON, June 29.

The secrets of the Kalahari Desert, a practically unexplored desert in South-West Africa which some scientists believe is the birthplace of man, are revealed by Mr. W. U Makin, in his new book "Across the Kalahari," published by Messrs. Arrowsmith, to-day.

Last year Mr. Makin accompanied the Imperial Government Survey Expedition across the desert and the author describes his encounters with primitive bushmen who hunt with poisoned arrows.

He also came across a community where blacks rule white slaves and met natives who had tracked the spoor of the party's tractors in the belief that they were following gigantic snakes..

The place where whites are slaves is Molopolole, where a generation ago a party of Boers with their wives and cattle, overcome by a shortage of water, were attacked by the natives. The survivors stayed in a krall, where they were forced to become slaves.

The second generation of white slaves speak the native language and their outlook and general mentality are that of the native, yet they keep their white ancestry by refusing to interbreed.

When two years ago a Government expedition offered to bring the whites back to security, they refused.—"Pioneer".

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ANDHRA RESEARCH UNIVERSITY

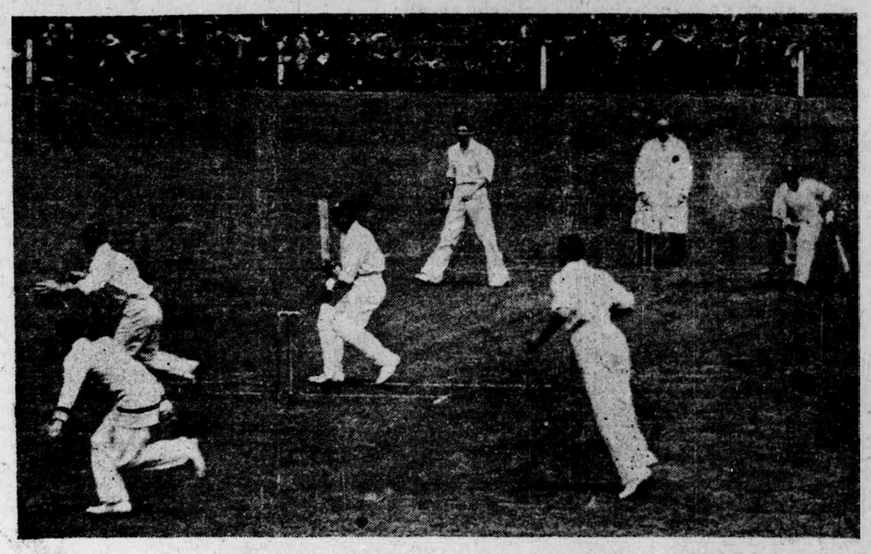
—:o:—

INSPECTIONS AFFILIATIONS 1929.

The President, Andhra Research University, accompanied by the Registrar had been to the central Andhra districts very soon after the return from Kalinga tour of exploration with a view to assist in the organisation of the Andhra Natya Kala Parishad at Tenali conference and inspect institutions seeking affiliation with the University. Having taken active part in the Tenali conference in lectures, debates and committee meetnigs, the party left for Angalur to inspect the Mary Women's Library there for affiliation. Incidentally they visited the public Library and Girls' School there and secured presents of Original Telugu works for the A. R. U. Library. From there they motored to Ellore where they visited the Gandhi Mahavidyalaya and conferred with the professors and members of the committee thereof in regard to affiliation and discused the affiliations and questions of budget informally with the Vice-Chancellor, Rajah Bhujangarao Bahadur Zamindar Garu and returned to head-quarters on 26th June.

The matter of the affiliation of "The Labour College," Bombay, teaching social sciences for the I.S.Sc. and B.S.Sc. certificates and Diplomas of the A. R. U., reported to the Senate meeting in May has now materialised. The Labour College, Bombay, affiliated to the A. R. U. will start work from 1st July 1929. It offers a four-years' and a two-years' course in Economies, Sociology, co-operation, etc., with a view to train for intellegent and effective labour leadership. The classes will be held in the evenings from 7 p.m. and the institution will work in Ram Mohan Ashram, Girgaum, Bombay. Further information of this institution may be had from Dr. Chitnis, Secretary, Labour College, Girgaum, Bombay.

THE FIRST TEST—ENGLAND VS. SOUTH AFRICA.



A Scene of the Play on 15th June in the First Test Match played at Birmingham. A near thing for Hammond when the wicket-keeper dropped the ball. (By air mail.)

INDIAN STATES AND THEIR PEOPLE

—:o:—

WANTED A ROYAL COMMISSION

"Clarion", the influential Labour Monthly of June publishes the following article by Mr. G. R. Abhyankar:

The question about the Indian States is now coming to the front. The Indian princes have set up a huge organisation in this country; they are claiming a larger measure of independence in their internal affairs. They allege violation of treaty rights by the Paramount Power, a diminution of status and pecuniary loss caused by the same. This agitation they are carrying on for over a year.

The Indian States people have sent a Delegation to this country, they are placing their views before some responsible people here. They maintain that the princes have been exercising their powers in a most autocratic manner and that the people of the States are denied elementary rights of citizenship. They assert that there is no liberty of person and security of property; there is no independent judiciary; there is no freedom of speech and freedom of discussion; there are no representative institutions; martial law is proclaimed, sometimes without justification; the Executive is not responsible or responsive to the people; and the State resources are squandered by the rulers as they like for their own personal use. This is the other side of this problem.

IGNORANCE IN BRITAIN ABOUT INDIAN STATES.

There is very great ignorance about the phases of this question in this country. There is no literature available to the public. The administration reports of all the States are not published for general information. The budgets of the States are not made accessible to the people; statistical information is not made public and is not collected and communicated to those who are interested in the same. The Indian princes do not even supply information to the Government of India and are reluctant to do so for preparing moral and material progress reports. Since the arrival of the Indian Deputation they have brought home this deplorable condition to the notice of many Members of Parliament who have asked question to the Under-Secretary of State for India in Parliament about the same.

The Hon. Mr. Rennie Smith asked the Under-Secretary for India the number of Indian States in which representative institutions exist, in which liberty of person and freedom of speech, meeting and association exist, and the number of States in which there is a fixed civil list subject to independent audit for the rulers and their families. Earl Winterton stated that he was unable to give the information. Another question was asked as to the States in which the people can carry arms without any licence. Similarly, a disappointing reply was given. It will thus be apparent that there is no data upon which people can form an independent judgement, the whole thing seems to be shrouded in mystery. There the statements and there are counter statements.

A CONTRAST WITH AFFAIRS IN BRITISH INDIA.

In British India moral and material progress statistics are published from time to time. They are available to the general public. Periodical examinations by commissioners and committees of enquiry have been held often times and the information collected by all these bodies enables anyone to form a correct estimate of the situation concerning any problem in British India. Before the transfer of the Government of India to the Crown at the time of renewing the Charter of the East India Company on every occasion a searching examination was held under the authority of Parliament as to the manner in which the East India Company was managing its affairs and these reports supply very valuable information to the readers. This system has ceased to exist since the transfer of the Government of India to the Crown. There has not been a single enquiry during the last seventy years as to the manner in which the Indian princes are managing their States and discharging their duties towards their subjects as Trustees of the Paramount Power. It has become indispensible to know what kind of government exist in every State whether, personal, absolute or partially of a representative character, whether any democratic institutions exist in the States and what are the real powers exercised by the people at any stage of the administration and what capacity they have to influence the ruler; whether ordinary rights of citizenship are enjoyed by the people; whether there is rule of law as understood under constitutional law; whether there is any principle of responsibility to the people in the existing governments in the States; whether there is contentment in the people; whether the moral and material condition of the people is increasing or deteriorating; and how the British Government have discharged their duties as a Paramount Power of superintendence, direction and control over the States.

WANTED A ROYAL COMMISSION.

If a Royal Commission is appointed to investigate these problems reliable information would be within the reach of all people and then it may prove the necessity of adopting remedial measures. The Indian States people earnestly desire this kind of an exhaustive enquiry. The Simon Commission or the Butler Committee is not investigating the various questions referred to above. We do not see any reason why the Indian princes should object to such an enquiry. Will, therefore, responsible Statesmen in this country take up this question and agitate for the appointment of a Royal Commission as early as possible.

KODAK (BOMBAY) CO-OP. THRIFT SOCIETY

—:o:—

The fifth annual general meeting of the "The Kodak (Bombay) Co-operative Thrift Society" was held on 29th ultimo at Kodak House. The following are extracts from the report for the past year, which was adopted at the meeting.

The number of members at the end of the year was 88.

The Capital was increased to Rs. 2,500 by issue of new shares to conform with the By-Laws of the Society These stand at Rs. 15,742-15-0. This figure is practically same as last year's due to the heavy payments, made to the retiring members and transfers to share Capital Account.

As sanctioned by the last general meeting, the Managing Committee started to take Saving Bank Deposits and these amount to. at the end of the year as follows:—Current Account Rs. 1,685-13; Fixed Deposits Rs. 3,025-0; Total Rs. 4,710-13.

The total amount of Loans outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 3,019 or an increase of Rs. 203 over last year's figures.

The nett income, exclusive of Rs. 10 on account of Entrance fees, amounts to Rs. 959-7-5, this together with the balance of Rs. 98 brought forward from the previous year amount to Rs. 1,057-7-5.

FREE CINEMA DEMONSTRATION

—:o:—

The Social Purity League gave an other cinema demonstration on the Social Evil to the puble of Bombay. The film entitled "If She Only Knew" (relating to the social vices) was screened at the Imperial Cinema, Lamington Road, on Sunday last, when more than thousand people attended the show though it was raining, and hundreds of ladies and gentlemen were disappointed being no space in the Hall.

Local arrangements were made by Mr. Mohmedali, the proprietor of the Imperial Theatre. The film was kindly lent to the League by Dr. S. Noronha, the Hon. Secretary of the National Baby and Health Week, Bombay.

As many people were disappointed for not getting the opportunity to see the demonstration, the League is considering to give some more such demonstrations in near future.

PEOPLE'S BANKS

—:o:—

CONFERENCE IN SURAT

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, July 1.

The Conference of the representatives of People's Banks of Gujerat and others taking interest in the development of People's Banks was convened on Sunday, the 30th June, under the auspices of the Supervising Union of the People's Banks of Gujerat. The Conference met in R. B. Naginchand Public Hall and was presided over by the veteran co-operator, Sir Lallubhai Samaldas. About 80 delegates and 120 visitors were present.

Besides passing condolence resolutions for the sad and untimely deaths of Sheth B. F. Madan and Mr. K. A. Malji, the following resolutions concerning the development of People's Banks were passed:—

That the urban societies in this Presidency should in course of time be combined into a federation and in the meantime separate Supervising Unions on the lines of the Gujerat People's Banks Supervising Union be organized in Bombay, Maharashtra and Karnatak.

With a view to give to People's Banks greater power to lend money and to systematize their lendings, draft rules were passed at the meeting which specially gave banks powers to lend larger amounts in proportion to the increase in their share capital.

Suggestions were also made to have a bye-law to advance money, on mortgage of gold and silver bullion or gold and silver ornaments. Advances within certain limits against the security of shares of first class Joint Stock Companies accepted along with other security were also recommended.

It was also resolved that Banks affiliated to the Union, may be allowed to make short term deposits with other People's Banks on the recommendation of the Union.

A resolution was also passed recommending all Banks to engage trained accountants and secretaries; and examinations held under the auspices of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Indian Institute of Bankers as well as the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, were specially recommended.

It was further resolved to request through the Registrar the Accountancy Diploma Board to recognise service as an accountant or secretary in recognized Co-operative Banks for necessary practical training after a candidate has passed the G.D.C.A. examination.

It was also resolved to develop business relations between the different banks in the Presidency, specially in the matter of undertaking collection business as well as honouring drafts, issuing circular letters of credit, and ascertaining the credit worthiness of different merchants.

One resolution suggested taking up Insurance Policy as an extra security for loans, which are to be renewed.

An important resolution regarding development of arts and industries of local places and promoting co-operative societies for the benefit of artisans and industrial workers had to be dropped as there was a difference of opinion regarding the agency that should organize and finance these societies i.e. whether they should be financed by the District Central Bank or the local Peoples' Bank.

INDIAN BANK RATE.

—:o:—

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS

By Air Mail.

LONDON, June 14.

"Financial News"

The reduction of the Indian Bank Rate from 6 to 5 per cent to-day, following quickly on the lowering of the rate from 7 to 6 per cent. on May 9, is, of course, a seasonal movement, this being the time of the year when trading activity in India is at a low ebb and money plentiful. The normal seasonal ease has developed at an earier stage, however, than in the two preceding years. In 1927 the rate remained at 7 percent. until June 2. In 1928, the rate was not reduced to 6 per cent. until June 2, and the 9 crores which the Imperial Bank had borrowed from the Government were still outstanding at the beginning of June.

This year there has been non-locking up of funds in cotton in abnormally large stocks of cotton in Bombay, that the ceasation of the issue of Treasury Bills of which just under 10 crores are outstanding, has soon been followed by an abundance of floating credit. One important effect which the easier money position is likely to have is that the Government's rupee loan will be launched earlier than would otherwise have been the case. It will be recalled that last year the operation was delayed until the later days of July.

"Morning Post"

The Imperial Bank of India, yesterday, reduced its rate from 6 per cent. to 5 per cent., the 6 per cent. rate having been in operation since May 9, when the rate was reduced from 7 per cent. The movement is, of course, a purely seasonal one, reflecting the easier tendency of money as the slack season advances, as it has done this year in normal fashion. Last year the rate was still 7 per cent. at this time, and so strong was the demand for money that the Imperial Bank had still 9 crores of currency advances outstanding The rate was not reduced to 6 per cent. until June 21, and it remained at that level until July 19, when it came down to 5 per cent. Owing to the lateness of the arrival of the slack season in the Indian money market the Indian Government's internal borrowing operations were postponed until almost the end of July, but this year there will be a little more latitude.

"Manchester Guardian."

It is announced from Bombay that the Imperial Bank of India has reduced its rate of discount as from to-day from 6 per cent. to 5 per cent. This is the third reduction in the rate within two months—the 8 per cent. rate which ruled early in the year giving place to 7 per cent on April 11, and this in turn to 6 per cent. on May 9. There is no special significance in the rapid fall, which is a seasonal feature coinciding with the slack period in Indian trade and the return of money previously employed in financing the harvests. Neither is there any special significance attaching to the fact that the rate is now 1/2 per cent. below Bank rate here. The course of discount rates in India is almost solely dictated by local conditions. The advent of a 5 per cent. rate, however, is normally the signal for the floatation by the Indian Government of its usual internal loan in connection with the year's railway and other capital commitments.

Last year the Bank rate was reduced to 5 per cent. on July 19, and an internal loan for 35 crores of rupees was launched a few days later. It is also worth noting that on August 15 next the Government had the option of redeeming the 5 per cent. India War Loan 1920-1947, of which at September 30 last, Rs. 22,19,10,775 were outstanding—Rs. 4,62,675 on the London books. In short the issue of a loan in India at an early date will not be surprising.

INDIA BILLS RESULT.

"Daily News."

The result of the tendering for the India Bill amounting to £6,000,000 reflected the influence of the changed conditions in the Money Market in the past few days. The demand for the bills was not very keen, and the total applications amounted to only £6,372,000. The market, which had applied at comparatively low prices, was surprised to find that it got such a large per centage. Applicants at £95, 12s. 11d. per cent. got an allotment of 26 per cent. and the average discount rate proved to be £5. 13s. 1.03d. per cent. which is somewhat high, even in relation to the recent stiffening in rates in the market.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

"Empire Review."

When, in 1927, the attmpts to establish a central or reserve bank for India broke down in face of political oppisition, it became evident that the opportunity had presented itself for a thoroughgoing preliminary investigation of Indian banking methods as a whole. There will be general satisfaction, one imagines, at the announcement now made that the Finance Member has addressed a circular letter to the Provincial Governments setting out the details of a proposed banking enquiry. While adhering to the view which, of course, was the essence of the report of the Hilton Young Commission that a central bank is desirable, the Government has wisely reaffirmed its intention of proceeding with the scheme only on being satisfied that the organisation of the bank is securely settled on sound lines and that the measure command general support among the representatives of public opinion.

The proposed inquiry into the general banking organisation of the country promises to be of a searching kind. There is to be a central committee to deal with the special requirements of the different provinces, these committees to consist of persons who have knowledge of local conditions The central committee, which will act throughout in close contact with the Finance Member, will inquire into the regulation of banking, with the object of protecting depositors, and into banking education, with the object of creating a body of people who have a real knowledge of banking principles and practice. The work of inquiry, it appears, should begin before August, and the provincial committees are expected to take six months to complete their survey, a further four months being required by the central committee. The Government of India will invoke the assistance of a small body of outside experts, either from England or from other countries having well developed systems of rural credit and industrial banking, and these experts will act as advisers to the central committee. Whatever the outcome of these labours nobody will deny the wisdom of their being undertaken. To apply to India an appropriate central banking system is an immensely difficult task. This preliminary sifting should serve, at least to reveal some of the obstacles which have to be overcome.

INDIAN MONETARY CONDITIONS.

Meanwhile, even in face of a reduction in the Imperial Bank's cash ratio, the Indian Bank Rate has again been reduced this time from 7 to 6 per cent. Now that the export demand has virtually ceased, the normal seasonal slackening has set in, though this has developed this year rather earlier than is usual. For a month past the Government has succeeded in borrowing substantial sums—roughly 9 1/2 crores in all—by the sale of Treasury Bills on distinctly favourable terms, so that the lowering of the Bank Rate merely brought the official value of money into closer relation with current market conditions.

On the other hand, as is usual at this time of the year, the Government has not been securing remittances, tenders having been steadfastly rejected for six weeks past. This fact, along with the knowledge that Government balances with the Imperial Bank have lately been quite low, must have prepared the market for the announcement of an issue of sterling bills which has just been made. In August last, £6,000,000 of India six months bills were issued, and repaid out of the proceeds of the £10,000,000 loan floated early this year. In present conditions, the borrower will naturally have to pay more than in August of last year, but India enjoys great credit in this market. In his first budget speech, made in April Sir George Schuster, the new finance member, reminded us that, despite her large capital expenditure, India borrowed comparatively little during the five years ended March 31st, 1928. Although capital expenditure had been incurred amounting to roughly 120 crores and about £49,500,000 there has been raised by way of loan a net amount of only 12 crores and £13,000,000. In other words, during those five years 108 crores and £36,500,000 were provided from sources other than an increase in what is generally regarded as the public debt. Some part of the sterling capital balances, but, as Sir George pointed out, there are reasons why the Government will have to raise a large proportion of their future capital expenditure in the form of loans. This year railway expenditure is estimated at over £10,000,000, including about £5,250,000 for the purchase of the Southern Punjab Railway. Whether or not the bills now being issued, which mature in February next, will be met out of remittance, it is impossible to foretell, but, in view of recent experience, it seems not unlikely that the early months of 1930 will witness the issue of another large Indian loan.

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FORT BOMBAY.

WILL FIGHT FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

Mr. Manilal Kothari on States People Ideal

BUTLER REPORT, NOT A WEIGHTY CONSTITUTIONAL DOCUMENT, SAYS PANDIT H. KUNZRU

"The Butler Committee report is not a weighty constitutional document but a political pronouncement made to strengthen the position of British Government in this country," declared Pandit Hardayal Nath Kunzru presiding over a public meeting held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Tuesday evening.

The meeting was convened under the auspices of the States' Peoples Conference and at the outset Mr. Manilal Kothari addressed the audience on "The Prince Conference and the Butler Committee's Report."

WHO CALLED FOR BUTLER COMMITTEE?.

Mr. Kothari in the course of a forceful Gujerati speech said that the Indian States Enquiry Committee was a misnomer. The States which consisted of both the rulers and their subjects did not ask for it. But it was asked by certain Indian Princes who became apprehensive of th future owing to the growning influence of the political movement in British India. He would call it "The Panic Stricken Princes' Consolation Committee." Coming to the recommendation of this Committee, he said, it was neither satisfactory to the Princes nor their subjects. As a matter of fact the Committee had entirely ignored the claims of seven crores of Indian State subjects.

The only recommendation welcomed by the Princes was one which favoured the maintenance of direct relations between the British Crown and Princes through the Viceroy.

FIGH FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

The State subjects, he declared, wanted responsible Government and they were going to fight for it. They were going to make common cause with British Indians for a fuller share in the Government.

WHAT MAKES PRINCES TREMBLE.

The Chairman in his concluding remarks said that the persistence of the Princes to the recognition of the [illegible] that their relationship was with [illegible] British Government and not [illegible] Government of India, deserved [illegible]ious consideration. He pointed out that the Princes had been making unremitting efforts to secure adoption of their point of view. Were the Princes, he asked, fighting for a shadow? The Princes seemed to think that the treaties they had entered into with the Crown would allow them to maintain the same autocratic rule and to carry on its internal affairs without interference from the suzarain power. They feared that if they came into relations with the Dominion Government, a Government responsible to the Indian Legislature, such a Government would be impelled by force of public opinion to interfere itn the internal affairs of the States.

Continuing Pandit Kunzru said that if the Princes thought that British Government would be more sympathetic towards their claims for a continuance of the present rule, they were mistaken. The Butler Committee he asserted, had made it clear that while the British Government guaranteed protection to Princes it reserved the right not only to interfere in internal matters but to remedy legitimate grievances and also prescribe measure necessary to the results.

Proceeding the speaker said that the relationship of the Indian States was an exceedingly difficulty constitutional point. Eminent Indian Lawyers in India including the late Lord Sinha were against the present contention of the Princes. The question being so delicate the Butler Commitee, he said ought to have secured the help of competent men in India. But far from doing that, the Committee had decided the question summarily that the princes can constitutionally deall only with the British Crown and that their relations should not be transferred to the Indian Government responsible to the Indian Legislatures, without the consent of the States. This decision was so lightheartedly arrived at that one was driven to the conclusion that the Butler Commtitee report was not a weighty constitutional document but a political pronouncement made to strengthen the position of the British Government in this country.

GOVT. POLICY AT BOTTOM OF COMMUNAL TENSION

(Continued from page 1.)

think is responsible for the kidnapping scare?

Witness:—Whoever started that was, no doubt, a very ingenious person. It was a clever idea of a very clever man. I cannot say who he was. He must be a clever agitator to say the least of him.

The Chairman:—Do you think that any action can be taken against the Communists?

UNFAIR TO COMMUNISTS.

Witness:—I am no friend of Communists, however, I must say that I have never heard so damning a charge against the Communists leaders that they originated the communal riots. To punish these Communists under this excuse is like giving the dog a bad name and then killing him. Communists are against capitalists. They are not against any community. Certainly we cannot connect thte Communists with the riots.

The witness in reply to Mr. Mirza when the latter began to question him as regards the motives behind the "shudhi" movement said: "If the Muslims had not converted Hindus to Islam, there should have been no necessity of Hindus starting the "Shudhi" movement. "Shudhi" is purification. It is reconversion of Hindu converts. It is a defensive step against a certoin section of Muslims."

Mr. Mirza:—You must be knowing that conversion of Hindus to Islam has been in existence since the seventh century. Muslims believe in conversation while Hindus do not.

Sir Purshotamdas:—The year 700 or 1200 in quite immaterial so far as this question goes. In those days we had different rulers. What is pertinent to-day is the conversion of Hindus to Islam and their reconversion to Hinduism under the British rule. If you give me the fullest opportunity of expressing my views I shall give you the whys and wherefores of this "Shudhi" movement as I understand them. Of Muslims object to Shdhi, they must at once stop conversion of Hindus to Islam. They cannot always have their own way while denying the same privilege to Hindus. I shall use all influence at my command to counteract the conversion of Hindus by Muslims.

Mr. Mirza—Is Mahasabha a political institution?

Sir Purshotamdas:—No more than the Muslim League is political. He is a mad man who thinks that Hindus can aspire to political ascendancy under British rule.

The Mahasabha is an association to guard the just rights of Hindus.

GOVT. RESPONSIBLE FOR COMMUNAL TENSION.

Mr. Mirza:—Is it not a fact that communal tension has increased during the last ten years?

Sir Purshotamdas:—Yes, it has. It is due to the Government recognizing the accident of birth as a main qualification. The birth comes first and everything afterwards. Day in and day out this poison of communal difference is being instilled into the minds of our young men. What wonder then that the people have taken to thinking in terms of this or that community. The two communities are beginning to think that they are two separate entities.

Mr. Javeri:—That means you find fault with the policy of Government.

Witness:—Yes, that is so. It strikes me that hitherto no effort has been made by anybody to bring out common factors that can form the basis of Hindu-Muslim unity. It will be very good on the part of Government if they spend a few thousands of rupees in presenting to the people in the form of bookiets the common points regarding the welfare of both the communities.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, in her evidence, emphasized the need of an independent machinery under the control of Government to counteract the scares such as the kidnapping scare.

Mr. R. S. Asavale, a member of the Bombay Legislative Council and also of the Corporation, said that people without employment had a natural tendency to turn out bad characters. He was of opinion that the police force in the North of Bombay was inadequate to guard the lives and property of thte citizens. He suggested starting of work-houses for the employment of bad characters. Proceeding, he gave his opinion that during the times of riots the rank and file of the police should be armed with guns. He advocated the formation of city guards.

The Committee then examined Mr A. S. Oltikar, a medical student.

LATHIS TO DISPERSE STRIKERS.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale the City Coroner, observed while discussing the immediate causes of the riots that the extremist agitators were left free to do the mischief and that was the main cause of the riots. These agitators were misleading the workers. The worst thing was that these men had no interest in the mill industry. Quoting from the evidence recorded at a particular inquest, the witness said Mr. R. S. Karande, Inspector of Police, De Lisle Road, had complained to him that just on the day previous to the slaughter of Pathans an extremist leader had proclaimed at a mass meeting of the strikers that Pathans were kidnapping children. Originally it was a question between Pathans and other people but when the strikers began to butcher the Pathans, the trouble took a communal turn. Hindus tried to retaliate but they came out worse.

It was absolutely rubbish, declared the witness, to call picketing a peaceful act when it was conducted by hooligans who had not the slightest respect for law and order. He thought that Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code was a weapon potent enough to stop picketing and check hooliganism. Police could even use "Lathies" if it came to that to dispere these picketers.

The Committee then adjourned to Wednesday 11.30 a.m.

CHINA'S BID FOR SUBSTANTIAL NAVY

VESSELS TO BE CONSTRUCTED IN BRITAIN

LONDON, July 1.

The Foreign Office confirming the Nanking report of the signing of the Sino-British naval agreement, says it is understood that the Chinese Government have a comprehensive programme of building a substantial navy, and that it intends to have some vessels constructed in Great Britain.—Reuter.

BRITISH REVENUE

A DEFICIT OF 74 MILLIONS IN FIRST QUARTER

LONDON, July 1.

Rugby.—For the first quarter of the current financial year which ended on June 30th, revenue amounted to 151 million sterling compared with £145,000,000 for the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure was 225 million sterling or slightly lower than a year ago. Thus there was a revenue deficit which is usual for the first quarter of about 74 millions, which is five and a half millions less than for the same period of last year. Returns show that income tax and supertax receipts represented a slight decline but estate duties increased by three and a half millions.—B. O. W.

PEOPLE'S ENTHUSIASTIC CHEERING AND SINGING

LONDON, July 1.

Long afer their Majesties had retired from the view the crowds remained round the Palace gates singing the National Anthem and the "Land of Hope and Glory", and occasionally, shouting "We want our King." Royalties cars leaving the Palace were surrounded by the people who waved to the King's grandchildren within. Girls jumped on the running board of the Prince of Wales' motor car, cheering and shouting. The police had to be summoned to clear the way.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE

ULSTERS BEA[illegible] THE B.B.R.A.

In Tuesday's match the Ulsters beat the B.B.R.A. by two goals to nil. They are getting back their old form now and their display yesterday was distinctly promising. Had it not been for Lynn's splendid goal-keeping the margin would have been bigger.

Fee, the military centre-half, was one of the best men on the field, his masterful play and watchfulness being chiefly responsible for Muller's ineffectiveness. Hardly had the game commenced than Fitzsimmons ran the ball in and scored from close range, there was really only one team in it and the Ulsters practically did all they wanted to—except score often. Shortly before the interval Fee lobbed a fine centre across the goal mouth and Davies ran up to head the ball into the net for the second goal.

Despite their superiority the Ulsters were unable to improve on their score in the second half and the end came with the board still showing:—

ULSTERS	2 goals.
B.B.R.A.	Nil.

The teams were:—

Ulsters:—Herson; McIlwaine and Leatham; Byng, Fee and Downey; Davies, Ennies, Fitzsimmons, Gibson and Willigham.

B.B.R.A.—Lynn; Gilbertson and Lindsay; Hewson, Corr and Barnsley; Sneddon, Long, Muler, Dathie and Sutherland.

Referee:—W. G. Mills.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Cheshires vs. Royal Artillery.

GIRGAUM BRANCH OF HINDU SABHA

500 MEMBERS ENROLLED DURING TWO MONTHS

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Hindu Maha Sabha (Girgaon Branch) was held on Sunday last in the premises of the A. E. S. High School when Dr. M. B. Welkar was in the chair. At the outset Mr. Palekar announced that the Sabha had enrolled 500 members during the last two months through the help of volunteers. A committee consisting of the following 25 gentlemen was then elected to work for the current year and also the constitution of the Girgaon Branch was framed. The meeting was dissolved after Mr. Savarkar had made a concluding speech thanking the volunteers for their work and giving them advice for future work.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

The following are the office-bearers of the Managing Committee:—

President Dr. M B Welkar.

Vice-Presidents:—Mr. S. L. Silam, Mr. M N Talpade, Dr. N D Sawarkar, Dr. C R Athavale, Dr. A G Merchant.

Hon. Treasurers:—Mr. N J Manjrekar, Dr. S R Machave.

Hon. Secretaries:—Mr. L. B. Niphadkar, Mr. S. D. Palekar.

Members:—Mr. S K Patil, Dr. H M Suratkar, Messrs. V K Kale, S D Thakur, B V Chitre, N G Tavkar, R B Vaidya, P J Manirekar, R G Thakur, B V Athavale, D M Deshpande, M N Bhende, N B Sapre, N R Korgaokar, D T Raje.

BANKING HOURS IN BOMBAY

TRADERS' ASSOCIATIONS PROTEST AGAINST CHANGE

The following resolution has been passed by the Joint Committee of the representatives of the Bombay Shroff Association, the Bombay Commission Agents' Association, the Memon Chamber of Commerce, the Memon Merchants' Association, the Grain Merchants' Association, the Seeds Traders' Association at their meeting held on 29th June, 1929:—

"This meeting of the Joint Committee of the representatives of different Associations unanimously resolves that the change introduced by the Imperial Bank of India, Exchange Banks and the Central Bank of India in their hours of business will cause great deal of inconvenience to the mercantile community and strongly protests against the same.

This meeting further points out that the recent alteration has been brought into force without previously cousulting the commercial community which will be materially affected by it.

This meeting does not see the least necessity for any alteration in the original hours of business which have been found to be working satisfactorily all these years."

INTENSIVE PROPAGANDA

575 MORE MEMBERS ENROLLED

The Bhuleswar District Congress Committee is doing ceaseless and vigourous propaganda for the Congress work. On Thursday and Sunday during the last week several enthusiastic workers of the Committee including Messrs. Ganpati Shankar, Indrajit Thakore, Yaswant Parulekar, N. B. Deshpande, Gokaldas Nihaldas Dalpatram Pathak, K. N. Deshpande enrolled many persons as Congress members. As a result of their efforts 575 more members were enrolled during the last week. The workers will now enroll members on Thursdays and Sundays every week.

Sjt N. B. Deshpande unfurled the National Flag in the Committee's office last Sunday. Khaddar worth Rs. 33-8-6. was also sold during last week.

BONAR LAW MEMORIAL COLLEGE

OPENED BY MR. BALDWIN

LONDON, July 1.

Mr. Baldwin fulfilled his first public engagement since the Conservative defeat at the polls, to-day, when he opened a political university in the shape of the Bonar Law Memorial College which is housed in a magnificent mansion of Ashridge House, Berkhamsted, which the late Mr. Urban Hanton Broughton had presented to the party as a training college for Conservative workers and memorial to Mr. Bonar Law. Titledeeds were presented to Mr. Baldwin by Lord Fairhaven, (Mr. Broughton's son) who has been created a peer in consideration of his father's services. Reuter.

NEW RUPEE LOAN

HOW LONDON FINANCIAL CIRCLES RECEIVED IT

By Air Mail.

LONDON, June 14.

The announcement of the new Indian Government Rupee Loan made by Simla has been the subject of great discussion amongst the commercial circles in London. Prominent businessmen have expressed their opinions on it and the British Commercial organs took immediate notice of it in their editorial columns.

The "Financial Times" wrote:

The days when dealers in rupee paper were by no means the least active members of the House are gone, probably beyond recall. Yesterday's Official List shows markings against only three issues, and one of them are of recent date. On the other hand, City interest in the health of India's finances has never been more keen, and for that reason alone the result of any rupee loan is followed with close attention in this country. In the case of the latest offer, full details of which, supplementing the telegraphic summery in yesterday's issue, are given elsewhere, the interest is enhanced by the somewhat unusual features of the terms themselves. Profiting by the experience gained from the comparative failure of the 1927 loan, the Government of India, it will be re-called, introduced several important changes in making last year's issue. In the first place, a long-dated as well as a short-dated security was offered; secondly, the terms of the issue were much more generous, and, finally, Indian Treasury Bills, were included among the media through which subscriptions might be made.

The wisdom of the new departure was revealed in the fact that the whole issue of 35 crores, by far the largest ever made in India, was fully subscribed, despite a good deal of opposition from certain quarters. This year, which wisely adhering to the policy in the above regard which proved so successful twelve months ago, Sir George Schuster, has introduced yet another innovation which as Mr. Kikabhai Premchand points out is likely further to enhance the attractions of the issue and at the same time instill a much-needed degree of confidence in the market for Government securities generally. For the depreciation fund, which is no doubt, based upon the somewhat similar provisions attaching to the Five and Four per cent. British War Loans, and will, of course, be supplementary to the ordinary Budget provision for debt redemption, will be used to support the market, not only in the new 1939-1944 loan, but also other Government stocks. The amount offered is substantially in excess of the Budget figure of 18 crores, but in view of the considerations mentioned the terms, in the opinion of such a recognised authority as Mr. Kikabhai Premchand, are such as to ensure a prompt and satisfactory response in respect to offer to those who prefer to subscribe in bonds any safeguards against capital depreciation, not the least effective of which is likely to be the right to tender the stock at par in subscriptions to any future long-term loan.

As the telegraphic summary indicated that the need of a second sterling loan will be determined by the response to the present issue, the closing of the lists will be awaited with keen interest on this side, but so far as can be ascertained at present the possibility of such a contingency arising is unlikely. Of more immediate concern is the continued weakness of the rupee exchange, which has now fallen to below the lower gold point, and the probability of the authorities being compelled, under the statutory obligations, imposed by the Act, to resort to the issue of Reverse Councils.

In the opinion of the "Daily Telegraph," the announcement of a new Indian Government rupee loan is not surprising after last week's reduction in the Indian Bank rate from 6 to 5 per cent. The loan will be divided into two issues, both at 5 per cent. One of these, which is to be issued at 96.8 per cent. will be redeemable at par in 1939 at the earliest and ultimately in 1944, the redemption yield being 5.34 per cent; the other issue is being made at 98 per cent. and is repayable in 1935, giving a redemption yield of 5.39 per cent. The maximum subscription to the first loan is fixed at 12 crores, while the shorter-dated issue if subject to a maximum of 15 crores of rupees.

It is stated that the response to the rupee loan will determine whether a sterling loan will be made. Further details of the loan and of the conversion rights into future loans attaching to the long-term issue are given in a Reuter cable in another column. An interesting feature of the sinking fund arrangements is a provision for ntilising any excess over 5 per cent. standing at the credit of the depreciation fund for the purchase of other Government securities.

The "Times" after giving the full details of the new Loan comments on the appointment of Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra as the Chairman of the Indian Banking Inquiry. It says, "the selection provides a guarantee of business like procedure. Sir Bhupendranath rose by sheer merit from a minor post in the Accountant General's Department to membership of the Government of India for Labour and Industries. His five years' term, which ends in next December, included several months last year as acting Finance Member between the departure of Sir Basil Blackett and the arrival of Sir George Schuster. In selecting an Indian chairman, Sir George Schuster is following a definite plan. It is evident that his considered purpose is to devise a form of inquiry which, while giving real satisfaction to Indian public opinion, will yet preserve some safeguard against crude and embarassing recommendations. In order to avoid the dangers which might otherwise arise from Indian inexperience, willing co-operation is necessary—Indian personalities taking the lead and responsibility for developments in affairs of domestic finance, and acting of their own free will, but will the advise and guidance of those who have more experience. Sir George has devised a plan providing for this sort of co-operation.

CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE ABOUT INDIA

(Continued from page 1.)

elections may be brought into conformity with the new conditions."—Reuter.

ALL TARRED WITH THE SAME BRUSH

MR. B. HOUGHTON'S WARNING TO INDIAN NATIONALISTS

LONDON, July 2.

In an exclusive statement to the Press Mr. Bernard Houghton, retired civilian and well-known writer on Indian question, says: "I would recall to mind Premier MacDonald's significant terms of announcement when introducing his Cabinet Ministers through mieraphone.

Introducing Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for India, the Premier said Mr. Benn will have "trying times". To me it is very significant statement. Its real implication is not that Mr. Benn will have trying times at India Office so much as a warning to Indian Nationalists that they must prepare themselves to face "trying times". The Labour Government will have trying times in regard to India only if Labour Government have determined not to concede Indian demand and continues Imperialistic policy towards India.

Concluding Mr. Bernard Houghton says: I would ask the Indian friends to remember that the British Government whether it is Tory, Liberal or Labour will yield Indian demands only in response to pressure which Indian Nationalists are able to apply. It is, therefore, for Indians to make British Government whatever its character to yield Indian demands by applying pressure by organisation by self-sacrifice and yes by heroism if necessary. Only way to Swaraj for India is strong united India whose demands would be irresistible.—Free Press Beam Service.

PRIME MINISTER AND INDIA'S AIMS

SIR J. SIMON'S "BITTER DISAPPOINTMENT"

The London Correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes:—

Speaking at a dinner at the Carlton Hotel last night which was not open to the Press, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald I understand emphasised that the appointment of the Simon Commission had been desired by all three of the political parties in England, and its recommendations, would therefore, have to be carefully considered by his Government.

Mr. MacDonald added that he realised the time had come when Great Britain had to consider India's aspirations with great sympathy and in a spirit of cordial friendship.

Sir John Simon spoke highly of the members of the Central Committee, who had, in the face of the sternest opposition, co-operated with the Commission.

Sir John admitted quite candidly that the Indian opposition to the Commission had been of the severest and had been a bitter disappointment to him and his colleagues.

"YOUNG RAJASTHAN" OFFICE RAIDED

BEAWAR, July 2.

Beawar, Ajmere and Indore Residency Police officers with about a dozen constables raided the Young Rajasthan Office yesterday afternoon under a search warrant from the Indore Residency Magistrate in the defamation case against Ragunathprasad Parsai, Journalist, undergoing trial for sedition in the Indore State. The search lasted for five hours. No documents concerning the case except printed copies of the Alleged defamatory English leaflet were found.—Free Press.

DEPRESSED CLASSES

DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON H. E. THE GOVERNOR

"Ours is stupendous fight. To combat with the reactionary forces we have to strain every nerve. We have to work steadily and patiently. We have to make heavy sacrifices and further more we have to sink all our differences between caste and caste to achieve the end in view" In these eloquent words Dr. B. R. Ambedkar addressed the monster meeting of the Depressed Classes held at Damodar Thackersey Hall on Saturday evening to protest against the injustice meted out to the Depressed Class people by the caste Hindus in the Konkan districts. Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole was in the chair. The meeting was attended by prominent leaders of the Depressed Classes. It was unanimously resolved to send a deputation to wait upon H. E. the Governor with a view to acquaint him of the various ways by which the Depressed Classes are being tyrranied by the Touchables. Dr. Ambedkar will lead the deputation.

Speeches were made acquainting the audience with the grave situation that has arisen through the self-elevating movements of the Depressed Classes started by their leaders and Samaj Samata Sangh. In his speech Dr. Solanki criticised the Government for their betrayal in not voting for him in the last election of the representatives of the Council to the University Senate. He wanted to raise the number of the Depressed Classes in the Bombay Municipal Corporation since they are practically nowhere there. Though indisposed Dr. Ambedkar spoke at the express wish of the eager audience. He fervently appealed to the people not to rely on Government or the Touchables for their elevation. He asked them to develop a non-communal outlook and take the full advantage of the Boarding Houses opened by the Depressed Class Institute which is open to any castes of the Depressed Classes.

RAILWAY STATION SUBMERGED BY WATER

DISLOCATION OF TRAFFIC IN COOCHBEHAR

COOCHBEHAR July 2.

Due to heavy rain in the hills and floods in Kaljani River portions of the line of North and South of Alipur Duar Station on the Coochbehar Section submerged under water to four to five feet rendering the passage of trains impossible. Damage has also been reported to the line between Rajabhatkhowa and Dalsingpara and Rajabhatkhowa and Jainti. Train service north of Coochbehar has been suspended. Transhipment is not possible. Water is subsiding since nineteen hours to-day and it is hoped to ascertain the extent of damage early to-morrow when it will be possible to decide the duration of suspension of traffic. Trains are at present running between Dewanhat and Coochbehar only.—Free Press.

PRESS ACT SATYAGRAHA AT BANGALORE

BANGALORE, July 2.

Mr. Tagadur Ramachandra Rao offered Press Act Satyagraha last evening by publishing the Kaniyar Patrika without obtaining Government's permission. The Police confiscated the papers from the purchasers.—Free Press.

EX. M. L. C. IN TRMBLE

Karachi—Sufi Kalandar Bux, an influential Muslim of Thar Parkar District has been arrested along with four others on a charge of attempted murder and other offences. Mr. Bux is an ex-member of the Bombay Legislative Council.—A. P.

Hyderabad (Sind) July 1.—Sir M. Visveswarayya and Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung have arrived at Sukkur in connection with the enquiry regarding the Sukkur Barrage.—A. P.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, eyes Cataract, Blaucoma, Granular Lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents:—Kemp and Co., Chanel Road, Bombay; J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.

Tele. Address: "Ulen", Kandi.

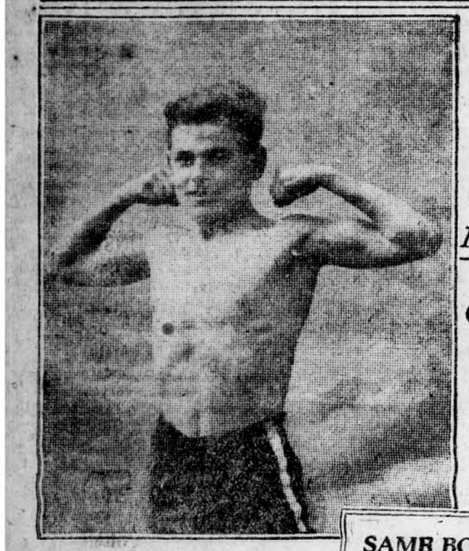
Announcement

After visiting various hospitals in England and on the Continent

Mr. BYRAM N. KHAMBATA

Specialist-in-Scientific Bonesetting

has returned from Europe and resumed his practice at 275, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, - - - BOMBAY.



How VIROL builds FOR LIFE

GEORGE POVALL TO-DAY Age 18

PROOF that only VIROL can show

At 6½ months, Feb. 8th, 1909, George Edward Povall, 5, Central Fire Station, Salford, England, wasted away until he weighed only 6 lb. 8 oz. "He was nothing but skin and bones" (see Photo 1). Then he was put on Virol. On March 9th, 1910, just thirteen months after he was first given Virol, he weighed 31½ lbs., and was the fine healthy baby you see in Photo 2.

Not only did Virol effect an immediate improvement in this terrible case of wasting, but it laid the foundations of healthy growth and development. Since Virol saved his life, George Povall has not had a single day's sickness. He has won prizes for running, played football regularly, and to-day he is a well-built muscular boy of 18, in perfect health (see picture at top), as the doctor who attended him in his first and only illness has certified in a letter written recently.

But Virol is not only a life saver. Its extreme value to mothers lies in this. Virol builds up weakly children or children you are "just a little bit anxious about," to really robust permanent health.

SAME BOY WHEN A CHILD

Feb. 8th, 1909. Age 6½ months: weight 6½ lbs.
BEFORE TAKING VIROL

March 9th, 1910. Age 1 year 7 months: weight, 31½ lbs.
AFTER 13 MONTHS on VIROL

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of George Edward Povall. This and every other case published by Virol, Ltd., are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

VIROL

THE FOOD OF LIFE

VIROL LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

PREMIER MACDONALD AND Mr THOMAS TO BE "SHADOWED" STILL

Other Labour Cabinet Members Prefer to Go Without Detectives

NEW HOSTESS AT 10 DOWNING STREET

(By Air Mail.)

LONDON, June 14.

MINISTERS' SALARIES.

The following are the salaries which the new Ministers will draw, according to the rating of their offices in the last Administration.

(In the Cabinet.

	£
Mr. MacDonald	5,000
Mr. Snowden	5,000
Mr. Henderson	5,000
Mr. Thomas	2,000
Mr. Webb	5,000
Lord Parmoor	2,000
Sir J. Sankey	10,000
Mr. Clynes	5,000
Capt. Wedgwood Benn	5,000
Mr. Shaw	5,000
Lord Thomson	3,000
Mr. Greenwood	5,000
Miss M. Bondfield	2,000
Mr. Buxton	2,000
Sir C. Trevelyan	2,000
Mr. Graham	5,000
Mr. Alexander	4,500
Mr. Adamson	2,500
Mr. Lansbury	2,000

Not in the Cabinet.

	£
Sir O. Mosley	2,000
Mr. Jowitt	7,000
Mr. Melville	6,000
Mr. Roberts	2,000
Mr. Morrison	2,000
Mr. Johnston	1,200
Mr. Lee-Smith	2,500
Lord Arnold	*Unpaid.*

Both Mr. Jowitt (Attorney-General) and Mr. Melville (the Sloicitor-General) receive fees in addition to their salary amounting to about £16,000 and £13,000 a year respectively.

THE NEW POLITICAL TURN COAT.

According to the "Daily News," Mr. W. A. Jowitt, K.C., M.P., who is the Attorney-General in the Labour Government, has one of the most striking records among the lawyer politicians in the House. Like Lord Birkenhead, he took silk at the early age of 36 and his success was such that he was said to be making £20,00 a year even before Sir John Simon went to India. He took an active part on the Legal Sub-Committee of the recent Street Offences Committee, but the public will more readily recall the fact that he was retained as General Booth's advisers and counsel in the last unhappy differences. He is a very lawyerly lawyer to look at. He was returned for Preston with over 31,000 votes as a Liberal Candidate but left the Party after the election to be Labour Government's Attorney General'.

"THE SPLENDID IMPOSTOR."

Sir Herbert Samuel was one of the indefatigable workers of the Liberal Party during the election. His Labour opponent used to address him as "My Illustrious Opponent." The Conservative Opponent once added a touch of levity to one of the proceedings of the meeting. Some of his bills appeared just over the advertisement of a play which was running in the town, called "The Splendid Imposter" with the result that the whole read: "Vote for Sir Frank Sanderson," "The Splendid Impostor. The result was Sir Herbert just won.

NEW HOSTESS OF NO 16 DOWNING STREET.

Miss Ishbel MacDonald, whom destiny has thrust into a position of so much prominent at No. 10 Downing Street is stated to be a very serious minded girl, and prefers classical music to dancing. A story is told concerning Ishbell's first presentation at Court, when the previous Socialist Government was in office. A woman highly placed in the best Liberal set, wrote to the new Prime Minister's daughter offering to help her to choose her frocks and to give hints as to department at Court. Ishbel replied: I have chosen my gowns and I think I shall know how to behave at Court. This made the kindly friend repent as well as realise that Ishbel is not at all averse to social pleasure and always acquits herself with quiet distinction as a hostess.

NO DETECTIVES FOR THE MINISTERS.

Detectives from the Special Branch of Scotland Yard who, since the early days of the Suffragettes, have shadowed and protected Cabinet Ministers will conclude their duties very soon as the new Ministers have indicated that they do not desire protection. When the last Labour Government was formed the Ministers were reluctant to accept the services of the "shadowers" but eventually Messrs. MacDonald and Thomas agreed to have guards. They had two guards each. Mr. Baldwin had two attached to him. One even accompanied him throughout his holiday at Aixe-les-Bains.

PREMIER ON CLAIMS OF YOUTH.

Before he became Prime Minister, Mr. MacDonald wrote to the Glasgow "Forward" thus: During the past two days events have hurried fast. When I end this I put on my hat and go to Windsor. Then will come painful and unhappy days, when for the merits I should like to recognise I can find no places vacant, and for all of those I can fit in I cannot always find the appropriate place. May I be judged sympathetically. He who has to leave out is even more pained in his heart than those left our. Sympathy is a bad Cabine maker. ..... It is not well that slakening hands and minds should be too long in possession. The young must have room. Nothing could be worse for a party and the nation than that energy and ideas should be kept chaffing in impotence until the scythe of death cuts the withering obstacles to their exercise and liberty.

LORD WEBB?

It is rumoured that Mr. Sydney Webb will become Lord Webb, but of where? He now has a country retreat at Liphook but is still an out and out Londoner, and the only territory he is associated with in the public mind is Whitehall or the Chelsea Embankment. Perhaps under a new scheme of titles, he may become Lord Webb of the Fabian Society.

LORD JUSTICE SANKEY'S RETORT.

Just a day before he became Lord Chancellor, Lord Justice Sankey sat in the Court of Appeal with the Master of the Rolls and Lord Justice Lawrence for the purpose of delivering judgment in two cases. In one case, he took a view different from that expressed by the two other judges and held that Government was not entitled to 80 per cent. of a sum of £136,699 recovered from Germany as compensation for the detention of a ship. He was, however, in a minority and the judgments of his colleagues prevailed. The shipowners applied for a stay of execution pending an appeal to the House of Lords but this was refused. "The Government is solvent at present" remarked Lord Justice Lawrence amid laughter. "And will continue to be so" declared Lord Justice Sankey.

MR. BALDWIN'S OWL.

A story is told of Mr. Baldwin and his owl. The creature was in Mr. Baldwin's garden at Eaton Square which conceived a strong personal attachment to him, and when the ex-Prime Minister went to Downing Street the bird of wisdom went with him. When, however, he made way for Mr. MacDonald the owl flew off and was not heard of again—even in Eaton Square, nor does any one know if the bird was once again at Downing Street during the last 4 and a half years of Baldwin regime.

A WELSHMAN ON LL.G.

Idris Davies, a Welsh says that "no one who has any knowledge at all of the modern trend of working class political thought will deny that the result of forming a Lib-Lab Government will mean a tremendous fillip to the Communist Movement. I, for one, will wash my hands of the Labour Party on the day that it stains itself by making pacts with that countryman of mine of whom I am most heartily ashamed.

WHY PEOPLE GROW OLD.

HOW TO RETAIN YOUTHFULNESS.

The strain of modern life and education makes many men and women old before their time, and yet a little care is all that is needed to enable them to stand up to the years with all the vigour of youth.

Iron is the life of the blood and the blood is the life of the body, lack of Iron weakens the blood so that it fails to feed the nerves and Anaemia and Nervous Debility result.

The simplest way of assimilating Iron is an occasional course of ordinary Iron Jelloids. These are made in four kinds. No. 1 for children and delicate ladies, No. 2 for adults, No. 2a a special tonic for men and No. 3 extra strong. A 14 days' supply costs Re. 1, and a 40 days' supply Rs. 2-12. Ask your chemist for a bottle to-day.

(4) (Advt.)

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT FOR THE STATES

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

not come to stay the race towards ruin. The proverb that prevention is better than cure has been deliberately set aside by the Paramount Power. If the Princes are careful enough to avoid only the superlative degree of mal-administration, they have nothing to fear from within or without. And where there is no fear to keep power under control, there can be no guarantee of good.

DISCREDITED SYSTEM.

Of course, we have known of benevolent autocrats. But that does not make autocracy the less undesirable. Firstly, the autocrat, for all his benevolence, is powerless to ensure a succession of good and able men to keep up his patriarchal tradition. Secondly, an autocrat's benevolence, while it may effect some temporary improvements in the external conditions of his subjects, does nothing to build up within them those qualities of manly and public-spirited citizenship which are the one permanent improvement that would enable them to achieve all other desirable ends by their own effort; on the contrary, it discourages the habit of self-organisation and self-development among the people and makes them more and more dependent upon the mercy of an agency outside themselves for their safety and well-being. It is hardly necessary at the present time to elaborate arguments against a system which all the world has discarded. Nature has lodged no special defect in the mental or physical constitution of the people of the States that, on account of it, they should have to put up with a system which all humanity has found to be galling to its sense of justice and its self-respect alike.

It would likewise be superfluous to cite the arguments against the system of bureaucracy. The whole of British India has been crying out against that system as one designed to cramp the energies of the people and arrest their self-development. Not being composed of those who represent the heart and the intelligence of the nation, and not being liable to be called by them to account for its performances and failures, a bureaucracy is apt to live in a world of its own, neither caring to know nor capable of knowing the vital forces of the country's life and never gaining the vision that comes of such knowledge. Bureaucratic absolutism can be no more satisfying than personal absolutism. If the latter is heartless in its caprices, the former soulless like a machine.

(To Be Continued.)

IDEALS OF WOMEN EDUCATION

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

taught to women only and the London University grants degrees and diploms in these courses. American Universities also grant diplomas and higher degrees to women in domestic science. The identical destinies of men and women and their ideals of freedom in education are not in any way disturbed by this practice; but a separate University for women in India to grant higher degress in subjects suited to the needs and requirements of women, is strangely considered by some as a stumbling-block and retrograde step in the cause of women's emancipation from the thraldom of men. The organisers of women's University are blamed for giving a setback to the ideals of co-education, which is considered as a consummation devoutly to be wished for. The same critics do not consider it in any way inconsistant to call upon Government to establish a separate college for women in Bombay for teaching arts courses that are taught in established colleges for boys. In colleges where co-education is started on a small scale, no steps are as yet taken to make girls mix freely with boys and make them occupy the same benches, which are really speaking the real aims of co-education.

(To Be Continued.)

A NEW GYMNASIUM IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

Shrimant Sir Gangadharrao (alias Balla Saheb Patwardhan) Chief of Miraj, performed the opening ceremony of a new gymnasium in Bombay in the precincts of the Shankar-Wadi of the Brahman Sabha, near Prarthana Samaj, on Saturday, in the presence of a crowded audience.

Mr. Kane, representing the President of the Brahmin Sabha, Mr. Divekar, solicitor, welcomed the guests and moved the election of the Chairman of the gathering, giving briefly the different details as to the use of the several divisions of the Shankar-Wadi in the interest of the mental and physical development of the members of the Sabha, and explained that the new gymnasium was built out of the donation of Rs. 15,000 given by Mr. Gajanan Wishwanath Salvekar, the present proprietor of Sirdar-Griha (at the cost of Rs. 10,000) and was going to be named 'The Tatya Saheb Salvekar Vyayamshalla in memory of the father of Mr. Salvekar, who was the founder of the Sirdar-Griha.

The chairman dwelt on the necessity of persons going in for physical exercises, so as to improve their health, not necessarily for avenging their personal wrongs but for defending the defenceless around them.

Mr. Kelkar suggested that on the banner of the gymnasium the word 'fortitude' should be emblazoned.

Votes of thanks were moved for the donors and others who had assisted in the erecting of the gymnasium. Mr. Salvekar replied on his own behalf remarking that he had done a bare duty he owed to his father who had proved the best pioneer in introducing the hotel-system of the West in this part of India.

The Darling

Everybody loves her, not only because she's the youngest, but because she is such a sweet little thing, so gentle, so lovable. Her health too, has always been rather delicate, and that, of course, gives an added tenderness of feeling for her. What dreadful pain she used to suffer from toothache and earache! Mother and Granny would do their best for her with old-fashioned remedies — without much result. But that's all past now! A dose of

CAFIASPIRIN

and in five minutes the pain is gone, and her lips are smiling their own delightful smile again. So too, with the other members of the family — CAFIASPIRIN gives prompt relief from their aches and pains.

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WHAT BRITISH VOTER EXPECTS OF MR. MACDONALD

—:o:—

Neither Socialist Policy Nor Tory Programme

LORD OLIVIER FOR MOSCOW

The London correspondent of the "Leader" writes:—

Mr. MacDonald has done what he virtually undertook to do when he sought the confidence of the electorate during th erecent great inquest of the nation's affairs. His appeal was made upon a programme of reasonableness ond moderation, and the electorate has taken him at his word by providing him with the opportunity of forming an Administration for the purpose of putting into practice a Liberal policy. To Mr. MacDonold and not to Mr. Lloyd George has fallen the task of providing an alternative to the Conservative policy and programme. The young voter in particular and the voting public in general have declared emphatically against the doctrine of 'safety first' and have demanded a progressive policy of social reconstruction within same limits. Socialism has been as emphatically repudiated by the British voter as Conservatism. So Mr. MacDonald, in informing his Government, has had to bear these things in mind and to play the game with the public. He does not want the Labour party to be 'monkeyed with, and by implication, he has refused to 'monkey with the nation.'

DISTRIBUTION OF PORT FOLIOS

First, then, as to the Cabinet. There is to be no deputy leader of the House. Mr. MacDonald, having decided to content himself with the offices of Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury—in accordance with a pre-war tradition—is determined to retain the full leadership of the House in his own hands. That is all to the good, and Parliament will be all the better for having the Prime Minister in full charge of the situation. But Mr. MacDonald's attraction towards foreign affairs is well-known, and he has already indicated that he is not altogether going to allow them to escape his control. He has said that he intends to go to Geneva this year, and arrangements are already being made for ···a visit to President Hoover, in the autumn. He has accordingly installed at the Foreign Office the very man who, by temperament and experience is most likely to fall in with the obvious desires of his chief. Mr. Henderson and Mr. MacDonald have worked together far too long not to understand each other's mind very well.

The most picturesque figure in the Cabinet, however, is Mr. J. H. Thomas, who, refraining from taking one of the great offices as Secretary of State, has consented to bear the major burden of organizing the campaign for industrial reconstruction and against unemployment. His colleagues will be the veteran and experienced Mr. George Lansbury and the younger and very active Sir Oswald Mosley, a very useful anl effective triumvirate. Ever since the publication of the Coal Commission Report that bears his name, Sir John Sankey has been *per sona grata* with the Labour party, and, after Lord Haldane's death, people began to whisper that his successor as Lord Chancellor, in the event of an early Labour Cabinet, would probably be the Lord Justice. Their prophecy has been a true one, and his place has been taken in the Court of Appeal by Sir Henry Slesser, who would not have added remarkably to the strength of a Labour Administration as a law officer. Mr. Sidney Webb, who will go to the House of Lords, has been seduced from his retirement to go to the Dominions and Colonies departments. The Webb partnership is once more dissolved. Lord Parmoor, his brother-in-law, resumes the office of Lord President of the Council, Mr. Philip Snowden inevitably goes to the Exchequer whilst his former junior colleagues, Mr. William Graham, becomes President of the Board of Trade. One of the most interesting appointments is that of Miss Margaret Bondfield to be Minister of Labour. She is the first woman to become a British Cabinet Minister and a member of the Privy Council.

OLIVIER FOR MOSCOW.

From the point of view of Indian interest, the most important post in the new Cabinet is that of the Secretary of State for India, an office that has been placed in the charge of Capt. Wedgwood Benn. I was fairly certain that Lord Olivier would not be reappointed to the India Office. Indeed, he finds no place at all in the Government, and I hear that he is reserved for a highly important diplomatic appointment abroad, Moscow being mentioned in certain quarters. His administration of the India Office was not well-regarded in some circles, though his known friendliness to India and all causes in which the welfare of the coloured races was involved, has attracted to him the appreciation of wide circles of colleagues similarly engaged. Nor did I expect Col. Wedgwood to receive a Cabinet appointment. He has a personality that is too robust and independent for some of his official colleagues. He is mentioned for a Colonial Governorship, though whether he would be willing to sever his connection with the House of Commons that he loves I should not like to say. As to Capt. Wedgwood Benn, he is heartily liked on all sides of the House. He is young enough to learn and old enough to posess a wide experience of men and things. His sympathy with progressive causes is very well known, and he ought to be an excellent incumbent of the office of Secretary of State for India I wonder what he will think of the newest recruits to his Council!

TURNCOAT JOWITT.

The great sensation of the day is, of course, the singular change of political faith on the part of Mr. W. Jowitt, K.C., in order to enable him timely to accept Mr. MacDonald's invitation to join the Government as Attorney-General. Mr. Jowitt is one of the most brilliant lawyers of the day. He has been a strong Radical for many years, and stood for election at Preston at the general election, as a Liberal. Preston sends two members to Parliament, and its electorate is so constituted that it has usually returned a Socialist and a Liberal. Mr. Jowitt was elected by means of a large number of Labour votes, in the absence of a second Labour candidate. He, therefore, doubtless felt 'hat, with the Liberals definitely out action as a practical fighting force, the progressive causes that he had most a heart could be most efficiently worked for by Labour. He is an old friend of the Prime Minister's who had little difficulty in inducing him to enrol himself under the Labour banner within a week of his election in the Liberal interest. His action has been bitingly commented uopn in legal and political circles alike. Turncoats are not well liked by the British people, and even Mr. Churchill, who has turned his on more than one occasion and has never been entirely forgiven by the Conservative party whom he formerly deserted and has since rejoined took some time to complete his political conversion. We have had to go back to the eighteenth century for an example of swift political change comparable with that of Mr. Jowitt. But his accession to the Labour party has greatly strengthoned the Government in Parliament and otherwise. Lord Dela Warr, a convinced pacifist, goes as Under Secretary to the War Office, where Mr. Tom Shaw is installed as his chief. Mr. Webb's junior colleague for the Colonies is Mr. W. Lunn, a rather conservative gentleman. One of the best junior Ministers should be Dr. Drumond Shiels, who goes to the India Office in place of Lord Winterton, a vast improvement. Imagine the difference in psychology between Lords Peel and Winterton, on the one hand, and Capt. Wedgwood Benn and Dr. Drummond Shields, on the other! They are poles as under. The new under Secretary for India was an effective member of the Donoughmore Commission that has issued its report on Ceylon constitutional reforms, and declared emphatically against communal electorates and in favour of a common franchise. Dr. Shiels ought to be a good friend when similar matters arise shortly in connection with Kenya and the Hilton-Young report.

THE SIMON COMMISSION.

One o the most significant features of the composition of the Government is that the Prime Minister has decided not to recall the Labour members of the Simon Commission in order to give them office, as they were entitled to expect, in view of former services. He evidently attaches a very great importance to the influence that the Labour party can bring to bear upon the decisions of the Commission from within, apart from the known interest that Mr. MacDonald takes in the whole question of Indian constitutional reform I shall be very greatly surprised if, when the report of the Commission, and that of the Central Committee where members received an official reception on their arrival here last week-end are published and the Government adumbrate their Indian policy in the draft legislation to be put before the Joint Standing Committee of Parliament, the Prime Minister does not plainly indicate to the Indian political leaders that their presence and colaboration here will be heartily welcomed by the Government, who would very willingly seek to confer with them in an endeavour to find a solution of present political difficulties. Friends of Indian progress here would, I am sure, sincerely deprecate any step in India that would make a rapprochement still more difficult than it already is or that would unnecessarily jeopardise friendly relations with the Labour Government.

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"SWADESA MITRAN", Tamil Daily of Madras, writes:—This is the Astrologer who predicted the exact future.

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Madras Presidency.

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Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 2.

C. RATE.—
T T 1|5 25|32.
D D 1|5 13|16.

LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 13|16 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1|5 27|32 Ready.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 Mid-July.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 Ready.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 July.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8 Ready.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|6 3|16 Nominal.

NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 278-1|2.
Banks Selling T T 278.
Banks Buying T T 277.

PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 919
Banks Buying D D 931
Banks Buying 3 Mos 945

JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 123-1/2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 119 1|4 Nominal.

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 137 1/2

SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 161 1/2

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156-1/2.

BATAVIA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8

CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.84 13/16, instant.
Shanghai/London 2/4 9/16, 2nd instant.
Japan/London 1/9 7/8, 1st instant.
London/Paris 124.00, 1st instant.
London/Belgium 34.905, 1st instant.
London/Switzerland 25.20, 1st instant.
London/Italy 92.65, 1st instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Easy.
Gold £4:4:11-1/2, 29th ulto., £4:4:11-1/2, 1st instant.
Silver, London Ready 24-1/8 29th ulto., 24-1/16 1st instant.
Silver, London Forward 24-3/16, 29th ulto., 24-1/8, 1st inst.
Silver, New York Ready 52 1/2, 29th ulto., 52-1/8, 1st inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5-13/32 p.c., 29th ulto., 5-13/32 p.c., 1st instant.
London Discounts, 6 Mos, 5-1/2 p.c., 29th ulto., 5-9/16 p.c., 1st instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 5-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2-2 1|2 per cent. Nominal: 3 Mos. 2-3/4 per cent. 6 Mos 3-1/2 per cent. 12 Mos. 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 2.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67-9.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931|30 Rs. 91.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90-8.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 80-12.
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/2
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 92.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 97/
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97-10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/11
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 102-1.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101|5.
5 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102-5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103-5.
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107-8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 79.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 79
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 79
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108/4
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100.
Forward Rates:—16th July settlement. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67-7-0. 5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 101-14-0 5 per cent 1939-44 Rs. 96/1/0.
Tone of Market:—Easier.

DON'T FEAR!
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Price As. 8. Postage from 1 to 3 phials As. 3. On receipt of Rs. 4. One dozen phials are sent free of postage.
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152, Harrison Road, Calcutta
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INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 2.

In full-pressed Bales.	2 days.	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh		362172
Central India	256	377611
Barsi and Nagar	236	256057
Hyderabad-Gaorani		84272
Berar	406	783645
Central Provinces	130	389323
Total Oomras	1028	2253080
Dholera	853	207534
N.-W. Provinces		61520
Rajputana	36	47873
Sind-Punjab	424	130648
Broach	196	192487
Coompta & Dharwar	702	102406
Westerns-Northerns	64	44459
Cocoanada		5
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		35286
Persian		1682
American		9364
Egyptian and African	700	89005
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		10
Total	4003	3175359

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 2.

1st Sept. to 27th June.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	1720	809412
Japan & China	1114	1533941
Coast Ports		18216
Up-country by Rail		120,244
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		54447
Total	2834	2536260

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 2.

	Ready Red leafy.	Ready Average
Bengal Superfine	225	
Bengal Fine	215	
Bengal F G	209	209
Sindh-Punjab Fine	215	
Sindh-Punjab F G	209	200
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	285/90	265
Nagpur Savner Fine	285/90	... 265/70
Yeotmal Fine	280	255/60
Arvi Fine	275/80	250/60
Amraoti Fine	265/70	250
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	265/70	245/50
Mulkapur Fine	255/60	230/35
Khandesh Fine	250	220/25
Muthia Fine	215/20	210
Muthia F G	200	195
Nanded/Purna F G G S	270	250
Purna F G G S	255/60	250
Parbhani/Sailu F G G S	260	250
Indore/Ujjain Fine	265/70	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	265/70	2550
Cambodia	395/400	
Jinja	450	
Busoga	460	

LONDON SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, July 2.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents.

	Latest Prices.
Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord.	0 14 6
London Tin Syndicate Ord.	3 6 3
Nundydroog Gold Co. Ord.	0 15 6
Associated Electrical Industries Ord.	2 9 6
Attock Oil	2 16 10 1/2
Associated Portland Cement	1 9 3
Underground Electric Railways	1 3 1 1/2
Electric Supply Corporation	2 13 3
Snia Viscosa	0 19 6
Beira Railways	1 5 0
Calico Printers	1 5 0
Marconi International Marine	3 1 3
Rhodesian & General Asbestos Corpn	5 15 0
James Finlay Ord.	4 18 9 X.D.
General Electric Ord.	2 11 6
London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4 1 3
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0 7 0
International Rys. of c Amerca Ord.	51 dollars.
Malayalam Plantations	1 15 0
British Burma Petroleum	0 7 0
Soudan Plantations Syndicate	4 1 10 1/2
Margarine Union	4 14 0
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 10 3
African Asbestos Trust	0 15 0

Market unchanged at recent lower level
Stock of Rubber in London 30,982. Decrease on week. 135.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 2.

	Cwt.
Wheat	3,762
Linseed	1,736
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	60
Gingellyseeds	360
Popyseed	50
Groundnuts	7,000
Castorseeds	595
Rice	410
Myrabollams	290
Cottonseeds	758
Mowraseeds	53
Gram	733
Joowar	727
Barley	184
Bajree	278
Coal	2,034 Tons.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.) 342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Bombay, July 2.

	Per lb. Rs. As Ps.
KHADI.	
Textile	0 12 0
Century	0 11 9
Jacob	0 11 9
Toyo Potdar	0 11 6
Moon	0 12 0
LONG CLOTH. (full weight 34/40 In.)	
Century 91-1/2 92-1/2	1 0 3
Century 6404-8705	1 0 6
Fazal (Mahal)	1 0 6
Pahlad	0 15 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	1 0 0
Maneckji (Patangia)	1 0 0
Daud Sahib	0 15 6
Ganga Ghat	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH. (Light weight) No. 5202|5303.	
Rachael Mill	1 0 9
David	1 0 9
Moon	1 0 9
Phoenix	1 0 9
Dinshaw (Gaumukh)	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH. X Quality.	
Swan Finlay	1 1 0
Gold Mohor	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH. Satin Calender 34-42 In.	
Textile (Hand)	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	0 15 6
Century (Bugle)	0 15 3
Apollo (Pyala)	0 15 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 15 3
Sakuntla	0 15 6
Manekji (Kunda)	0 14 0
Pehlad (Siwala)	0 14 9
Rachael	0 15 0
Dinshaw (Maharaja)	0 14 6
Maher	0 15 3
Kachhwa	0 14 6
Moon	0 15 0
LEPAD.	
Spring	0 15 3
Textile	0 15 3
Century	0 15 3
DHOOTIES. 7 8 9 Yards.	
Spring (Balance)	1 1 6
Jacob	1 1 3
Moon Mill	1 1 3
3732 Moon	1 1 0
3842 Mayer	1 1 0
DHOOTIES. 10 Yards.	
Spring (balance)	1 0 6
Jacob	1 0 3
Moon Mill	1 0 3
	Per Piece.
1386 Tata	2 15 0
GIN COLOURED.	
A 1515 Tulsidas	12 8 0
B 1515 Ratilal	12 14 0
MARKIN JAPAN.	
4488	12 6 0
8383	9 11 0
yards 120	20 8 0
9898	10 11 0
6300	10 11 0
44000	9 3 0
BLACK CHECK.	
5800 Sholapur	9 0 0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 2.

Our market has ruled steady but quiet to-day with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 7-15 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment June Rs. 7-11-6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July|Sept. Rs. 7-9-6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Oct.|Dec. Rs. 7-10 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment Jan.|March Rs. 7-12 per cwt. F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13|- per cwt.
Refined Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12-12 per cwt.
Tone:—Quiet.

OILS & CAKES.

THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Bombay, July 2.

Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 534 per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565 per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 110 per ton.

SUGAR AND WHEAT.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following Cables from their Liverpool Head Office:—
Sugar. September 1.91 cents.
Sugar December 2.03 cents.
Wheat July 1.15 3/8 dollars.
Wheat September 1.20 dollars.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 2.

3 Months 5 13/32 per cent.
6 Months 5 9/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 2 per cent nom.
One month 2 1/4 per cent.
Three months 3 per cent.
Six months 3 1/2 per cent.
Twelve months 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 cent.

MONSOON STRONG IN BURMA AND BENGAL

UNSETTLED CONDITIONS IN BAY OF BENGAL

POONA, July 2.

The monsoon is strong in North Burma, Assam, North Bengal and Bihar, but has temporarily withdrawn from Northwest India and central parts of the country. Conditions are becoming unsettled in north of the Bay of Bengal. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma Assam, Bihar, Konkan, Mysore, Malabar; local in Upper Burma, Bengal, while a few falls have occurred in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan and Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Bhamo, Myitkyina two inches; Victoria Point, Amherst, Lashio one and half, Mergui, Tavoy, Bassein, half; Cherrapunji, four; Dhubri, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri three; Berham pore, Purnea two; Sibsagar, Tezpur, Silchar one and a half; Dibrugarh, and Hazaribagh one, Mymensingh, Bogra, Darjeeling, Patna, and Gaya three quarter, Jagdalpur quarter; Surat half; Ratnagiri, Marmagao one and half; Mercara one; Bombay, Karwar and Calicut threequarters, Mangalore, Cochin, Trivandrum, Vellore, Gopalpur half; Aurangabad, Mysore, Kurnool and Masulipatam quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to increase on Burma coast and extend Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, July 2.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has weakened in the Peninsula and has temporarily withdrawn from northwest India and the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Mysore and Malabar, and local in north Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and the north Madras Coast, while a few falls have occurred in the east Central Provinces, Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan and southeast Madras. Skies are modertely to heavily clouded in the west and south of the Peninsula and Gujarat, lightly to moderately clouded in the rest of the Peninsula, the central parts of the country, the east United Provinces and east Rajputana, and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the Punjab, upper Sind, the United Provinces and the west Central Provinces. Temperatures were above normal in the Punjab and the United Provinces, and below it along the north Coromandel Coast. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 110 degs at Multan and Hissar.

Forecast.—No large change.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hours on the 2nd July 1929.

Station	Rainfall Inches.
Ambala ...	0.07
Jaipur	0.02
Veraval	0.02
Surat	0.46
Ahmedabad	0.02
Akola	0.06
Ratnagiri	1.32
Marmagao ...	1.27
Mahabaleshwar ...	1.59
Belgaum ...	0.14
Aurangabad ...	0.28
Bangalore ...	0.12
Mangalore ...	0.65
Calicut ...	0.76
Cochin ...	0.42
Trivandrum	0.44
Negapatam ...	0.03
Madras ...	0.09
Masulipatam ...	0.27
Colombo	0.02
(Dohad 0 45 4 58 28 80 (Godhra 0 12 8 34 40 26	

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

July 2.

Rainfall at—	Colaba. Point	Fort.	J. J. Hptl.
During 24 hrs. ending 8 a. m.	0·85"	1·00"	0·74"
Total Since 1st June	27·48	34·28	27·35
Total for the cor. period '28	28·72	33·08	27·80
Total for the cor. period '27	36·86	40·43	32·60

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 2/7/1929:—

Barometer (corrected to 32degs.F.) at 8 a.m. 29.583 inches (.099 below normal)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.002 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m, 81.0 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m, 79.2 degrees
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 83.1 degrees (3.4 below normal)
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 76.2 degrees (0.7 below normal).
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 92 per cent
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SSW.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 16 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 439 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 46.
Extend of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 9.
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.85 inches.
Total rainfall during the month 2.03 inches.
Total rainfall during the year 28.17 inches.
Weather Remarks.—Squally.

HALF WEATHER WORKING DAY

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 1st July 1929 should be regarded as a Half Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

The Port Officer, Bombay, has also declared Monday, 1st July 1929, to be a Half Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Stream.

IS ASTROLOGY A SCIENCE?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Having noticed that a number of Astrologers, Fortune tellers and the like are now taking to advertising in the Presss to catch the credulous, I give below an extract from the July issue of "Science and Invention" which may teach the "victims" to spend their cash more wisely and profitably.

"We do not know whether you are conversant with Science and Invention's attitude towards astrology, but here are just a few high-lights in this case:

"In the October, 1927, issue of Science and Invention magazine we published an astrological test, in which we offered dol. 5,000.00 in prizes to any astrologer who would correctly mention three events of such a nature that he had no control over the outcome of the same, and would decribe those events without contradiction in addition, we offered dol. 1,000.00 to those astrologers who would correctly give us the outstanding details in the lives of three individuals, whose names were to be unknown, but the birthplace, times and dates as well as location, were to be given.

"We received letters from all over the world; from the best astrologers in India, to the poorest in America; from those in the northernmost climates of Russia to the most southerly part of Australia. The three birth dates and the other factors were given to all of them, and in addition we stated in the second horoscope:

"In order to double-check on this latter person's life a very important event occurred on July 30, 1915. "With regard to the important event mentioned ine the second analysis, we would advise that this may be the birth of a son, of a daughter, of a serious illness, a change of position, the receipt of a large sum of money, a divorce, a marriage, a second marriage, an accident, the loss of a limb, the loss of a life, a trip abroad, enlistment into the service in the World War with a foreign contingent, an airplace accident, a train wreck, or what not. You should be able to tell."

"Of the thousands of horoscopes which were returned to us, in the answer to this dol. 6,000.00 prize test, "not one of them mentioned this important event correctly," even though forewarned. Only two of them approximated the important event; one of them to the effect that on this date there was a serious illness or death, and the other, "I wouldn't be a bit surprised if the subject met with an accident on this date." "Other factors in the life of this same majority were hopelessly incorrect." The majority stated that he was a benevolent law-abiding citizen; a peaceful, cheerful, churchgoing, brilliant respectable individual.

"The fact of the matter was that he was a convicted murderer and on this particular date was executed for the crime. Evidently the stars had nothing to do with the man's event or disclosed it as part history!!

"If astrologers were "unable to forecast the truth when the actual facts were known" and when dol. 6,000.00 wa at stake, how do you expect anyone of them to be able to give you a correct delineation for dol. 20.00 to dol. 25.00?

"By all means forget astrologers: forget fortune-tellers of all kinds. If the future was an open book to the astrologers they would be worth billions. It means no more to them than it does to the stray cat or dog.

"The next time you feel inclined to go to on a sea trip pick out a good time for the ocean voyage, when the sea is not too rough, so that you will not be sea-sick enroute, laugh at the astrologers and go right ahead."

The curse of India is her credulity, her belief in the miraculous, her superstitions.

Only a month back among others I challenged Mr. Rishi to substantiate his claims re. Spirit manifestation and your readers no doubt followed the correspondence in your columns. Mr. Rishi not only did not accept any of the challenges, but stated that it was only his belief And for his belief he charged his sitters from Re. 1/- and upwards per question !!

His latest, is hawking his book found - alleged to be spirit messages from divinities, saints and others!!. Messages all the way from Heaven (or H—?) all for Rs.8/- !! Why it costs us more to send a cable to Paris via I.R.T.!! In the words of one of my correspondents, "India is not in the need of spiritualists and astrologers but in the need of strong clear-thinking men with 'guts' to steer her through her critical period men without religious cant, superstitions, and communal jealousies. The sooner the peoples of India realise this, the sooner will India get back her past glory and power."—Yours etc.,

A. R. D. WADIA.

Bombay July, 2.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

The transactions of the past six months have resulted in a profit of Rs. 11,72,082-2-8 from which sum has to be deducted Rs. 1,50,000 for Income Tax and Super Tax, leaving a net profit of Rs. 10,22,082-2-8 for the half year ended 30th June 1929. To this amount has to be added Rs. 3,63,635-8-2 brought forward from the last account, making a total of Rs. 13,85,717-10-10.

This sum the Directors have disposed of as follows:—

"In payment of an ad-interim dividend at the rate of ten per-cent per annum (Rs. 2/8 per share) free of Income Tax on the Paid-up Capital of rupee one crore for the half year ended 30th June 1929, which will absorb Rs. 5,00,000; carried forward to the next account Rs. 8,85,717-10-10."

It's Film on Teeth

that makes them lustreless, "off color" You must remove it

NOW science restores dull teeth to dazzling whiteness.

It's been found that dingy teeth come from a film that forms on teeth. A stubborn film ordinary dentifrices do not successfully remove. That's why brushing fails you.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you can feel that film now — a sort of slippery coating.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

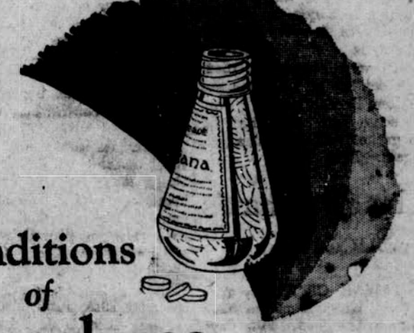
It absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites tooth decay, gum troubles and is the chief cause of pyorrhea because it breeds bacteria and is the basis of tartar.

Now, in a new-type dentifrice called Pepsodent, scientific combatants are found. Leading dentists widely urge it.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

2-10-B



In Conditions of Diarrhoea

especially when caused by weakened nerves, prompt relief invariably follows the administration of *calcium* (lime) in the form of Kalzana.

It quickly allays the inflammation, strengthens the bowels in their fight against the infection, and soothes the irritated nerves.

Take Kalzana, the scientific combination of calcium, which is readily digested in all conditions of weakness and greedily absorbed by the millions of body-cells.

"By the use of 6 Kalzana tablets daily, the diarrhoea (in two severe cases) was stopped in an amazingly short time without any change in the diet," writes Dr. Zuntz, the well-known physician, in a leading medical journal.

Kalzana hastens the healing of all ulcerated and inflamed areas, and gives new strength and vitality to the entire system.

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint.

Sold by all Chemists and Bazars in bottles containing 75 tablets.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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So Remember the JUPITER INSURANCE Co. When you think of Insurance.

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JULY 3 1929

BACHA'S BACK BROKEN

ROBBER KING'S MEN COMPLETELY ROUTED

Who Says Nadir Khan is Defeated?

—:o:—

WAITING FOR OPPORTUNITY TO POUNCE ON QUARRY

PESHAWAR CITY, July 1.

General Nadir Khan has not been defeated, but has only retired to have a firm hand on his quarry. Latest news about his activities shows that a large Lashkar of tribesman under the command of his brother Shahwalikhan has engaged a force of Baccha-e-Saqqa in Loghar Valley resulting in a heavy fighting and thousands of casualties. Baccha's men were completely routed. This defeat has at least for the present broken Baccha's back and it will take some time before he will be able to gather sufficient strength to fight again.—Free Press.

Gen. Nadir Khan's Success

PESHAWAR CITY, July 2.

Ghulam Nabi Khan seems to have gone to Russia for good. Few days before he left, he issued a proclamation saying that Durranis in power did not hesitate to lord over the other tribes of Afghanistan.

Similarly when Kohistanis came into power they too began to dominate over the other tribes. There was only one way to put an end to this evil and that was to have an Afghan Republic.

A rumour is afloat that Gardez has been captured by General Nadir Khan.—Free Press

PESHAWAR, July 2.

A detailed but unconfirmed report states that Gardez has again changed hands.

After its capture, the Suleman Khel contingent deserted Mahomed Umar Khan who, with Hamidullah, brother of Habibullah, was commanding the occupying force, and the town was recaptured by the Ahmadzai and Tota Khel Ghilzais and Mangals, presumably in Nadir Khan's interests, on the night of the 28th-29th June.

Nadir Khan's Jaji Lashkar is reported to have begun its advance on Loghar.—Free Press.

'CARTE BLANCHE' TO BOMBAY GOVT.

—:o:—

Simla Will Support Any Measure to End Strike

LABOUR GOVT.'S "NO" TO ORDINANCE

BOMBAY, July 1.

It is reported in political circles that the delay in the promulgation of the Ordinance by the Governor-General making intimidation a cognisable offence in the City of Bombay can be attributed to the unwillingness on the part of the Labour Government. The Governor of Bombay it is said, had been informed that as Law and Order were provincial subjects the Central Government would support the local Government in every measure which it might feel necessary to take. It is, therefore, assumed that the Central Government cannot but favour the issue of an Ordinance on the lines recommended by the Bombay Governor.

However, it is said, those at the London end have not taken the same view and that alone, it is said, can explain the delay of over ten days for the issue of the Ordinance for the conferment of the powers which were considered so pressing as to make it difficult for powers to be sought through the process of legislation.—Free Press.

86,924 MEN AT WORK

—:o:—

WOMEN VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED

Although the mill area presents an active appearance for the past few days as almost all the mills from DeLisle Road to Sewree are working with full steam, the attendance of the workers fluctuates.

The police arrested two women volunteers near Gold Mohur Mill for disorderly behaviour, while one male volunteer was arrested near Ghorpodeo on similar charge. The labour leaders are active to prevent men from going to work, and every day nearly half a dozen meetings are held to urge men not to go to work till all their demands are granted.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT RESIGNS

—:o:—

Dissensions in Privy Council the Cause

LONDON, July 1.

Tokyo July.—Government has resigned owing to dissensions in the Privy Council caused by the words "in the names of respective peoples" in the Kellogg Pact which is held to be incompatible with the Japan's constitution also owing to the hostility aroused by Government punishing, following the assassination of Chang-tso-Lin in Manchuria, army officers for permitting Chinese troops to enter the Japanese railway zone.—Reuter.

—:o:—

JAPANESE CABINET

LONDON, July 2.

Tokio.—Mr. Hamaguchi, ex-Minister of Interior, has formed the Cabinet, in which he himself is the Premier, Baron Shidehara (ex-Ambassador to United States), Foreign Minister, and Admiral Takarabe, Minister for Navy.—Reuter.

40,000 RENDERED HOMELESS

—:o:—

Cry for Help from Assam

GRANARIES WASHED AWAY: CATTLE DROWNED

Mr. B. Goswami, M.L.C., Secretary of the Kopili Flood Relief Committee, Assam, wires under date Nowgong 2nd July:—

The recent Kopili, Jamuna and Barpani flood caused great havoc in the southern parts of Nowgong District, Assam. Over 40,000 people were compelled to leave their homes. A large number of cattle has been washed away and many have been drowned and the condition of the rest is very pitiable having had to remain in water without fodder. Houses and granaries have been washed away and the paddy in the other granaries under water has become wholly unfit for consumption. Report of the loss of 3 or 4 human lives has been received. The distressed people are agriculturists. Bao and Ahu crops have already been lost. The main crop, Sali, is also beyond hope, the cattle being all rendered useless for want of fodder and the season for the same being already too advanced. Although the flood in slowly subsiding the distress is not and will not be less acute for months to come. Relief in full measure in the shape of seed-grain, fodder, etc., needs be given to many till they are able to raise their next crop. The local people are doing their utmost to relieve the distress. Some help in money and food-stuff has come from outside. Thanks are due to the Gauhati people for their timely help and co-operation. The Government also are rendering substantial help. In view of the above circumstance, I have been directed by the Kopili Flood Relief Committee to approach the generous public for help. Any contribution, however small, will be thankfully accepted.

WAFD PROTEST TELLS

—:o:—

NO NEGOTIATIONS WITH EGYPTIAN KING

LONDON, July 2.

The Political Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" is responsible for making an assertion which indicates that the protests of the Wafd Party to Premier MacDonald warning Labour Government against concluding treaty with the present Egyptian Government have had their effect. Says the "Daily Telegraph's Political Correspondent, "Though both the King and Premier of Egypt are likely to be in England in July it is unlikely that the Cabinet will undertake any negotiations in regard to Egyptian affairs.—Free Press Beam Service.

"EAGLE" AT GIBRALTER

—:o:—

LONDON, July 2.

Gibraltar.—The "Eagle" has arrived here escorted by a Spanish seaplane. It was loudly cheered by enormous crowds. The streets are beflagged—Reuter.

LEST WE FORGET

DESHBANDU'S LAST MESSAGE

"For myself, I have a clear vision as to what I seek. I seek a federation of the States of India: each free to follow, as it must follow, the culture and tradition of its own people: each bound to each in the common service of all: a great federation within a greater federation, the federation of free nations, whose freedom is the measure of their service to man, and whose unity the hope of peace among the peoples of the earth."

—Late Mr. C. R. Das at Faridpore.

(The inset block was prepared by the Gujarat Type Foundry).

Hymn of Hate Against Russa

—:o:—

FLEET STREET KEEPS BUSY

LONDON, July 2.

In view of declared policy of Labour Party in favour of the resumption of diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia and the determination of Labour Government on its assumption of office to take steps to give effect to Labour policy towards Russia there is sustained campaign in British Press to emphasise the anti-British nature of Russian activities.

The "Daily Mail" publishes several extracts from "Pravda," the official organ of Russian Government and says that the extracts are the clearest evidence of the increasing anti-British activities of Moscow. The paper maintains that the anti-British activities of Russia have considerably increased since the formation of what Moscow is pleased to dubb as "pseudo-Labour" ministry.

The extracts published in the "Daily Mail" relate to the articles in "Pravda" on the subject of the Bombay textile strikes. The 'Pravda" hails the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union which has organised the textile strike as "the victorious revolutionary trade union in Bombay" and claims that the direction and leadership of the Indian revolution is retained and remains in the hands of the leaders of this Union.

According to another extract Executioner Mariulsky is reported as saying that experience has proved that Communism is only means of impregnating the Nationalist leaders with revolutionary ability.—Free Press Beam Service.

"Sak" For Congress Presidentship.

—:o:—

HYDERABAD (SIND), July 1.

The Sind Provincial Congress Committee has suggested the names of Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr. Moonje, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Saklatvala to the presidency of the Lahore Congress.—A. P.

BENGAL COUNCIL MUSLIM LEAGUE PARTY

—:o:—

ELECTIONS OF PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY

CALCUTTA, July 1.

Meeting of the Bengal Council Muslim League Party was held tonight. Moulvis Abdussamad and Samsuddin wer eelected as provisional President and provisional Secretary of the Party respectively. —Free Press.

MR. A.K. GHOSH ARRESTED

—:o:—

SEQUEL TO APPROVER'S CONFESSION?

CAWNPORE, July 2.

Mr. Ajoy Kumar Ghosh, son of Doctor S. N. Ghosh a leading medical practitioner, who passed B.Sc this year (Allahabad University) was arrested and sent to Lahore to-day. It is reported that nothing suspicious was recovered from his residence which was searched for a considerable time. It is also understood that his arrest is the result of the confession by the Cawnpore accused who has turned approver of the Lahore "Conspiracy" Case.—Free Press.

CATTLE ATTACHED FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE

—:o:—

CULTIVATORS OF KHAIRPUR STATE UNABLE TO PAY ASSESSMENT

HYDERABAD (SIND), July 1.

Reports come from Khairpur State of attachment of cattle for arrears of revenue assessment. Cultivators are reported to be unable to pay owing to alleged exhorbitant and excessive rise in the assessment, which is said to be four times that of British India scale.—A. P.

MEERUT CASE

—:o:—

Transfer Application

FORMAL NOTICE DELIVERED TO GOVT. ADVOCATE

ALLAHABAD, July 1.

Formal notice of the accused's intention to transfer for Allahabad High Court the hearing of the Communist Conspiracy Case from Meerut was delivered to Government Advocate this afternoon on behalf of nine accused. Several prayers are likely to be made in the application proposed to be moved in the High Court one of which would be it is understood for the transfer of inquiry to Allahabad.—Free Press.

Meerut Editor Arrested

—:o:—

CHARGED WITH SEDITION

DELHI, July 2.

A report to the "Tej," from Meerut says that Mr. Attarsain Jain Editor, weekly "Deshbakta" has been arrested by the Police under section 124-A this morning.

The warrant was issued by the District Magistrate Meerut. It is understood the arrest is in connection with a poem which appeared in the issue of that paper on June 3.

Bail application has been filed.—Free Press.

U. P. GOVERNOR AND MEERUT MUNICIPALITY

—:o:—

"WANT OF TIME" SAVES A DELICATE SITUATION

MEERUT, July 2.

There was some trouble in the last meeting of the Meerut Municipality over a proposal to present an address of welcome to His Excellency the Governor. A compromise was however later on made by unanimously passing a resolution that owing to want of time, the consideration to present an address of welcome to the Governor be postponed.

The local District Board, however, decided to present a welcome address. But His Excellency has refused to accept the address on the ground of shortness of time.—Free Press.

STOP PRESS

WHY INDIA WAS LEFT OUT OF KING'S SPEECH.

LONDON, July 2.

In the House of Commons in the course of his speech on debate on the Address Mr. MacDonald said that India was not mentioned in the speech from the Throne because exploration was still proceeding. After referring to the fact that the Simon Commission had created unanimous assent in Britain, he very much regretted that influential opinion in India had not been favourable. "Surely with experience they have had of working of that Commission, they might reconsider the situation so promising which, if well handled by everybody concerned, was going to bring so much peace and happiness and dignity to India itself. The Commission is co-operating with the Indian Central Committee in Joint and Free Conference." The members of the Indian Central Committee have commendably considered it to be their duty to give us advantage of their knowledge. Again I feel it my duty to ask representatives of Indian opinion to re-open the doors of their minds and consider whether they may not now come to help us, give happy and beneficial solution of the very difficult question."—Reuter.

PREMIER'S LECTURE TO SIMONITES

Veil Lifted From the 'Purdah' Dinner

BRITISH RULE FOR SOME TIME MORE!

Macdonald Quotes Bankim Babu's "Sanyasi"

LONDON July 1.

Confirmation is available, says the London correspondent of the Free Press of India of the statement made by me that as the result of the advent of the Labour Government the Indian situation has in no way changed for the better and that, if at all Labour would feel more disinclined than any other party at present to run the risk of a general election on the Indian issue. I also drew attention to the efforts made to treat the Premier's dinner to the Central Committee as a strictly 'purdah' function. One member of the Central Committee described it to me as a purely mutual admiration function. But I have now got the clue to the real reason why the speeches were made in 'purdah'.

The Premier took that opportunity to declare the policy of the Labour Government towards India. And that policy was to treat India as a non party question. It follows that as a non party question the maximum concession that can be made to India as the concession which would have the assent of all the tree parties in England.

The speech has considerably reassured conservative circles and especially that section which is represented by the spokesmen of the British vested interests as Sir Stephen Demetriadi. Nor was the Premier content with emphasising that India was a non party question. He also emphasised the theory underlying the slogan "whiteman's burden" in India. The Premier, it is stated, referred at that dinner to Bankim Chander Chatterji's famous work "Ananandamatam" and quote the sannyasi in that book where he says that it is in India's own interests to pass under British rule and to remain under British rule for sometime.—Free Press.

INDIAN PUZZLE IN BRITISH PRESS

—:o:—

"TIMES" ON HOW TO SOLVE PROBLEM

LONDON, July 1.

The approaching visit of Lord Irwin to England has once again brought into prominence the Indian question. Political circles as well as the Press continue to discuss the next move in Indian politics. It is increasingly recognised that British rule has alienated practically the whole of politically-minded India whatever their party label may be. Discussing the question editorially "The Times" says that as the result of Lord Irwin's visit it may be hoped that an effort would be made to solve the Indian problem by reaching an agreement with the Moderates of all parties. Without such an agreement with the important aspects of the report of the Simon Commission the report will be without value. "The Times" hopes that advantage will be taken of Lord Irwin's presence in England to study the Indian situation and to lay down the method of approach to the political parties in March. So far the only method of approach to the Indian political parties which is discussed is the inclusion of Indian representatives of all schools of thought in the Parliamentary delegation that will be invited from India to confer with the Joint Parliamentary Committee. Doubts are, however, expressed as to whether any Indian delegation which does not include the spokesmen of the Princes can be said to be sufficiently representative of all interests.—Free Press.

MR. KABALI REACHES KARACHI ON 11TH

—:o:—

Accorded Escort of Italian Planes

KARACHI, July 2.

A private cable from Mr. Kabali states that during the trans-Mediteranean stage of his flight he was accorded an escort of Italian planes by the courtesy of the Air Minister. Mr. Kabali is expected to reach Karachi on the 11th instant.—A.P.

COAL-OWNERS CONFER WITH PREMIER

—:o:—

FULL DISCUSSION OF COAL INDUSTRY

LONDON, July 1.

A score of coal-owners, headed by Mr. Evan Williams, President of the Mining Association, visited Downing Street this afternoon, and conferred for two hours with Mr. MacDonald, who was accompanied by Mr. J. H. Thomas, W. Graham, Miss Bondfield and Mr. Ben Turner. The official report of the proceedings merely says that the condition of the coal industry was fully discussed.—Reuter.

PRESS TRIBUTE TO AIRMEN'S PLUCK

LONDON, July 1.

Rugby.—Newspapers pay tribute to the pluck and endurance the Spanish airmen diplayed at their severe eight days ordeal and grateful acknowledgements are made to people of Spain for the enthusiasm with which they have shown their appreciation of the fact that it fell to the lot of a British warship to find the lost airmen and bring them safely home.—B. O. W.

SECOND TEST MATCH.

Ends in a Draw.

LONDON July 2

The second Test Match between England and South Africa this season ended in a draw. Following were scores.

England 302 and 312 for eight declared.

South Africa 322 and 90 for five.—Tate was 100 not out in England's second innings.

Reuter.

LONDON, July 2.

The third and the last day's play in the Second Test match, England versus South Africa was continued to-day at Lords in fine and cool weather. At lunch interval England had made 235 for five in their second innings.

England declared at 312 for eight in their second innings.

Leyland contributed 102 to England's second innings total.

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